ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

No, 51,506—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the NGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6987	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,890	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschng	4,765	10th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Feb. 1899,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Millis	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,326	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	8000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,826	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	3265	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER, for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Streams the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,522	Aubret	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 5th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 5th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

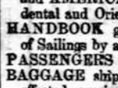
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

CHINA & GLASS WARE.
NEW PATTERNS!
ELEGANCE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY!!
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DINNER SERVICES
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD TOILET SERVICES.

A Rare Collection of Excellent Patterns. In addition to the above TREACHER & Co. have just received a large Assortment of all kinds of Glass and China Goods specially selected from the best English and Foreign Houses.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK,

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes'
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE per lb.	1 4 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	1 0 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 12 0
ORANGE PEKOE "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messrs. Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1867. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1867.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "CYCLE AT HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE AT HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and other people's; if they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c., these drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle at Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

THE NEW METAL.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.

MADE of the purest ALUMINIUM, supplied by the British Aluminium Co. (guaranteed 98¼ to 99½ per cent. of purity).

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
FRYING PANS, 1 handle ..... each	3 8	FINGER BOWLS, Plain ..... each	1 0
" 2 ..... "	3 6	" " Frosted & Polished... "	1 4
PIE DISHES, Medium ..... "	1 12	(with or without flanges.)	
" Small ..... "	1 4	COOKING POTS, nests of 4, with Covers	
TUMBLERS, Large ..... "	1 12	(extra stout metal) .....per Set	25 0
" ½ Peg ..... "	1 4	" Single, 6 inches ..... each	5 0
" Nest of 3 ..... Nest	4 4	" " 7 " ..... "	6 0
		COOKING POTS, thinner quality ...per set	20 0

SOLD BY
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JH. ROBERTS (Champion), 1885.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wahis, and other connected Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanths and Rewakanths, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Mombay

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Sheikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—68, Canning Street, Calcutta.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASES" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

MEDAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly engraved, from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monogram only, from	5 0
Address engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These Designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.	
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.	

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

CONCERT.
SWIFT, ATHLETIC CLUB.
THIS EVENING at 9 o'clock,
At HAJI CASSUM'S BUNGALOW, Foot of Grant Road Bridge.
Admission Re. One and Annas Eight.
Tickets through Members and at the Door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "DORA," are informed that this Steamer has ARRIVED from NEWPORT and is now DISCHARGING in the Stream. They are requested to produce B/L. for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from our Landing Contractor, at the Carnac and Customs Bunders.
The Steamer will sail on the 10th or 11th Instant, and any claims for short delivery, &c., must be presented before her departure, after which no claims will be recognised.
A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.
B. and P. S. N. Co., Ld., Charterers of s. s. "Dora."
No. 1, Ash Lane, 5th January, 1899.

FOR SALE.
A VICTORIA (Vis-a-Vis) very light, roomy and easy running, has been recently done up, pole, shafts, monsoon cover and apron.
Also bay waler gelding about 15-3, aged, a strong free moving and reliable horse, quiet to ride or drive.
Price for turnout Rs. 600. Owner leaving India THIS MONTH. Apply to—
OFFICERS' MESS SERGEANT,
2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Poona.

NOTICE.
I do hereby give Notice that from the 6th instant till the 6th April next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.
R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th January, 1899.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., BRUEL & Co., GILL & Co., Chief Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Morvillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames. Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JUST LANDED.—Ladies' "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE and Gentlemen's "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, will carry any weight.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR COLD NIGHTS.—A large Stock of Warm Rugs and Blankets to select from. Best quality at Lowest Prices. From Rs. 10. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Light English-built VICTORIA, lately done up except cushions. Rs. 300 Apply Messrs. ANDERSON and Co., Byculla, J. N. D. La TOUCHE, P. W. D.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

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VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health, Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RIPON HOTEL Occupies the finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Well sheltered and replete with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine and well managed, and within easy walking distance of the Church, the Club and every other resorts of amusements.

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with Instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
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ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. or India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
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Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admitteddly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
For price lists
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Apply to their Representatives.
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SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Retail Agents:—
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only known specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials,

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THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 0 0	25	17 0 0	25	12 12 0
30	12 14 0	30	18 6 0	30	13 6 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

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One new English-built Cabriolet under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
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I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Diseases of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS
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Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
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	Rs.
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RESERVES AND REST.....	13,82,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,82,900

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
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Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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BANKS.

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FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILEET JUNG ABDULHUK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January next and is made under the terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1894:—

LOT No. 1.

The premises known as "The old Secretariat" comprising an area of 13,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane Church Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

LOT No. 2.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel" situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1856, subject to the terms and conditions of the

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held on the 5th January, 1899, at 6. P. M. at the Club to consider the desirability of extending the Club Premises.

29th December, 1898.

WE have been THIS DAY APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD., and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

FRAMJEE SONS & CO.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 10 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 311 and 312 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd November, 1898.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 16th of January, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th February, 1899.

MD. H. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE CHOWPATI SECTION D WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act., NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32 of the said Act made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of two through streets extending (1) from the Chowpati Estate of the Board to the Gowalia Tank Road opposite its junction with Forjett Street and (2) from the Queen's Road at the level crossing at Chowpati to the junction of Gibbs, Peddar and Gowalia Tank Roads and of cross Streets laying out the area between Chowpati and Gowalia Tank in connection with the said two through streets and also provides for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 28th day of December, 1898.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 521 OF 1898.

YEMNABAI, WIDOW and others .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOOSUB HOOSAIN and others.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made in the above Suit on the 7th day of October, 1898, Mr. D. B BINNING, Assistant to the Prothonotary, High Court, was APPOINTED RECEIVER in the above Suit, to recover and collect the assets of the estate of ISMAIL HOOSEIN, deceased, who was trading in Cutlery and Hardware, in Janjikar Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against or being indebted to the estate of the said Ismail Hoosein are required to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be, to the said Mr. D. B. Binning, at his office in the High Court House, within 14 days from the date hereof, and no claims after the expiry of the aforesaid time can be received or will be recognized and the said Receiver will after that date proceed to recover all outstandings due to the said estate from the Debtors who shall have made default in paying the same.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1898.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Receiver.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine:—

Cocoanut Oil Best	about	24 tons.
Castor Oil Best	"	75 tons.
Kerosine Oil 125° Flash	"	6622 gallons.
Kerosine Oil 150° Flash	"	2888 gallons.
Cotton Waste No. 1 Best.....	"	21 tons.
Mineral Oil suitable for Lubricating Machinery, Engine Parts, and Axles	"	30 tons.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventable causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each Item to be tendered for separately. Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treasurer's Buildings, Fort, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 14th January, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The Successful Tenderer, or Tenderers, will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contracts.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

W. GAYE,
Ag. Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, Dated 23rd Dec., 1898.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation o Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 3-37m., 4-54a. Low water, 10-18m., 10-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
B. V. B. Cycling Club, Annual Sports.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Special general meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
B. V. A. Club, children's party.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The total number of patients treated during the last month were 4,397, of whom 3,153 were Hindus and 1,182 Mahomedans and 2 Parsees and 60 Christians.

THEFT OF SILK CLOTHING.—Mrs. C. Jehanghir, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police that during her absence from home on Tuesday her room was entered and silk sarees, a shawl, a set of silver studs, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 287, were stolen.

EVANGELICAL WEEK OF PRAYER.—Union prayer meetings will be held to-day (Thursday) at Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m., conducted by Rev. J. W. Dunster; to-morrow at 5-45 p.m., at C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Girgaum, conducted by Rev. R. M. Gray. All are welcome.

A WOMAN BADLY BURNT.—Khatiza, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, was on Tuesday afternoon engaged in cooking when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was badly burnt over her stomach and other parts of the body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Succoo, an old Hindu woman aged seventy years, was on Tuesday, conveyed by her grandson, to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left thigh-bone, caused by her accidentally falling on a grinding stone, in her house on the previous evening. The woman is being treated in the hospital.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A KEPT MISTRESS.—Abdool Rahiman Ismail, a Mahomedan, went to the Mahim fair about nine days ago, and put up there with his kept mistress, a dancing girl, named Allarakee. On Sunday last Abdool assaulted the woman, and on Tuesday following, reported the theft of a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 480, together with Rs. 200 in cash, from a locked box, the key of which was kept by the woman.

FIRE AT THE PRESIDENCY MILL.—On Tuesday, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Presidency Mill, at Fergusson Road. The fire extinguishing appliances belonging to the mill were immediately brought into requisition, and the combined energy of the operatives speedily resulted in the extinction of the flames. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance in the cotton passing through the machinery. The damage caused by fire and water, is roughly estimated at Rs. 3,000.

FIRE AT A TANNERY.—A cadjan hut erected at a tannery, belonging to Haji Esmail Goolmahomed at Dharavi, Lower Mahim, was found to be on fire on Tuesday, and before anything could be done the flames ignited the roof of an adjoining warehouse containing skins. The hut was burnt down, and the warehouse and its contents were damaged. The fire is said to have been caused by a spark from a fire, left burning in the hut, setting fire to the roof of the flimsy structure. The damage done by the destruction of the hut, together with that caused to the warehouse and its contents, is put down at Rs. 1,500.

DISHONEST POSTAL RUNNER.—Before Mr. S. B' Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sakharam Ramchundra, a postal runner, was charged with stealing a letter containing a one-anna stamp, the property of the Post Office. The accused had been employed as an acting runner in the Girgaum Post Office since the 24th December last. He was detected while pocketing a letter, by Crishna Narsia, the sub-postmaster of the Girgaum Post Office. On being questioned, accused produced the letter from his pocket. He made various statements which were found to be false. Accused in his defence said that it was a trumped up charge got up by the postal inspector, who bore a grudge against him. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Hired Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th instant, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez. She has brought drafts for various regiments, consisting of 46 officers, 13 ladies, 1 child, 7 warrant officers, 6 women, 10 children, 1,151 non-commissioned officers and men 22 women, and 18 children. All the troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock this morning, and will be despatched in two troop trains one for Deolali, and the other for Poona. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and strong monsoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

Major A J Abdy, R A
Major C M Semmer, 2nd South Lane Regt
Major and Mrs H D Robson, R West Surrey
Major R W Wright, R A M C
Capt and Mrs R D Turner, Cheshire Regt
Capt R H Hayes, 1st Middlesex Regt
Lieut T S Smith, 1st West Rdg Regt
Vty Lt W J Tatam, A V Dept
Lieut W H Beach, R E
Lieut C S H Waymouth, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut C G Pritchard, R A
Lieut and Mrs R E Campbell, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut E Tatnell, 1st Lincoln Regt
Lieut R W Duncan, 2nd Rl Scots
Lieut L B Montreson, R A
Lieut L J Lipsett, Rl Irish Regt
Lieut L S P Barker, E Kent Regt
2nd Lieut L W Atkinson, 1st Shropshire L I
2nd Lieut A T Paley, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut C A H Palairet, 1st Rl Fusiliers
Capt A Jennings Bramley, 19th Hussars
Lieut G E J Carmichael, I S Corps
Lieut F A Maxwell, D S O, I S Corps
2nd Lieut H E M Turner, 1st Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut G A Forrest, Northampton Regt
Lieut W Scott, I S Corps
Capt H E W Wayne, 1st E Yorks Regt
Capt J W Richardson, 1st E Yorks Regt
Capt and Mrs W F White and 1 child, 1st Cheshire Regt
Lieut A Elphinston, 2nd A and S Highanders
Capt A F Hickie, R A
Lieut and Mrs E J Woodley, 2nd York Lane Regt
Lieut A M Bent, 2nd R Munsters
Capt C M Ross-Johnston, R A M C
Major and Mrs G B Russell, R A M C
Major and Mrs F J W Stoney, R A M C
Major A J Power, R A M C
Capt and Mrs E G Browne, R A M C
Major P T Clarke, 2nd Oxford L I
Rev C H Salt, Acting C of E Chaplain
Rev M Lawrenson, Actg R C Chaplain
Wife of Capt R F E Austin, R A M C
Wife of Lieut E W Bliss, R A M C
Wife of Capt Magrath, I S Corps
Wife of Capt E F Brereton, 1st Northampton
Wife of Hon Lieut H Jepson, Bo Ord Dept
Lieut A H Gillivant, R A
Lieut H Robinson, R A
Capt E Bogaerts, R A M C
Lieut J McCarthy, R A M C
Lieut P H Collingwood, R A M C
Conductor R Clay wife and 3 children, M W Dept
Wife of Conductor, Dow and 2 children, Ord Dept
Sub Conductor Reynolds, Ind Mis List
Assist Surgeon Rodriguez, Indian Med Dept
School Mistress Miss Rowlandson, Suffolk Regt
Mr Loggie, Army Schools
Colr-Sergt Kinnest and wife, Cheshire Regt
Mr W Mackinder, Army Schools
Mr Collum, Indian Genl List

THE BENGALI ZADKIEL.

THE publication of the Bengali Zadkiel's forecast is awaited in Bengal even more anxiously than the New Year Honours' Gazette, and we make haste to publish the fact that, on the whole, Babu Tarini Prosad Jyotishi is of opinion that the coming months will bring prosperity to this country. True "there is no hope of peace being restored on the Frontiers," and "during the administration of Lord Curzon Tibet will with great ease be annexed to British territory," to be hereafter the scene of "perpetual warfare," but, on the other hand, "towards the close of the year jute will grow in India in abundance and the prices will fall," "a great man will take his berth in Calcutta," "the Amir of Kabul will grow religious and grateful," and the plague will not appear in Calcutta, and will gradually "disperse" from South West India. The prophet has a good deal to say about Lord Curzon, though at times like all prophets he is tantalizingly vague. A certain newspaper, we are told, will find constant fault with the new Viceroy's administrative policy. The forecast is not purely local. It surveys all mankind from China to Peru, and, apart from India, the outlook, we are sorry to see, is full of gloom. Babu T. P. Jyotishi has dipped his pen in earthquake and eclipse. France and Germany will not refrain from war. England and America will prepare for war before the time arrives Russia will seek for place and power to war with. In fact the itch for war will be on the increase this year. All will make a show of fight for their respective interests and will boast of their own strength, Germany and Turkey will make one party, France and Russia another; England and America third, America and Japan a fourth; and so on: and each party will bind itself fast in friendship. The object of such friendship will be nothing more than to satisfy the blood thirstiness of the world. This blood will be shed profusely in the South-Western direction of the world. There will be terrible loss of life in regard to the territorial possessions of China, Africa and some small islands and peninsulas."

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

A VALUABLE paper on M. Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation, read before a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society on November 27, 1898 by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, has been published in pamphlet form. It gives a succinct account of the origin and nature of the prophylactic and of the experiments which have proved its efficacy. We give the following extracts from the pamphlet:—

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE AND THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

Among the various scientists who applied themselves to the study of the plague was Prof. Haffkine, whom the Government of India had deputed as their representative on the Plague Research Committee, and who, at the time of the outbreak, was pursuing his cholera studies in the affected districts of Bengal. Very wisely the Government had left him a free choice of the direction in which to apply his labours in connection with the new epidemic. Through the kindness of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, our late Municipal Commissioner, I, as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, had an interview with Prof. Haffkine soon after his arrival here about two years ago when he was working at the Petit Laboratory attached to the Grant Medical College. He told me then that none of the suggestions and plans which were then so plentifully offered and discussed on all sides commended themselves to him when the epidemic concerned was that of plague, and that he was directing his efforts towards the solution of two problems which he had laid before the Government of India before leaving for Bombay, as the only measures likely to render an effective help, *viz*, (1) the working out of a protective treatment against the plague, similar to the method of vaccination against small-pox; and (2) the verification of Dr. Yersin's announced preparation of a curative serum.

You know the result of those labours in the two directions just mentioned. After three months of research, namely, in January 1897, Dr. Haffkine reported to the Municipal Commissioner his plan of a prophylactic treatment against the plague. That plan has now been under trial for nearly two years, and was subjected to repeated crucial experiments in different parts of this Presidency. It appears to me that the time has come when the profession should carefully examine the subject in all its bearings by the light of the facts now available, and determine their attitude with regard to it.

ORIGIN OF THE PROPHYLACTIC.

The following considerations guided Prof. Haffkine in the preparation of his prophylactic fluid, and I give them in his own words: (Vide British Medical Journal, September, 1897.) "The inoculation against cholera, which is made with the bodies of Koch's bacilli cultivated on solid media, results in a reduction of the susceptibility and of the absolute mortality from the disease does not affect the disease mortality. In the light of the present knowledge this is to be put in relation with the production in the inoculated individuals of bactericidal powers, and not of antitoxic as, has been actually demonstrated by Pfeiffer and Kolle. There is the possibility of the bactericidal powers being created by the injection of bodies of microbes or substances enclosed in them; while antitoxic properties may be communicated by injection of metabolic substances, secreted or produced in the surrounding media, as is the case in diptheria treatment of horses."

PREPARATION OF THE PROPHYLACTIC.

Working upon these theoretical considerations which thus represented a direct development of Prof. Haffkine's studies on cholera, the following preparation, corresponding in its mode of action to the vaccine lymph against small-pox, has been arrived at.

The fluid for the inoculation against plague is not taken from an animal as is the case with the vaccine lymph in small-pox; but is prepared in an artificial manner from minute fragments of mutton infused in hydrochloric acid. The infusion is strained and filtered, the whole of the solid remainder of the fragments is thrown away, while the acid solution is heated at a very high temperature which partly charres the organic matter, is then neutralised by soda largely diluted with water again, mixed with a trace of cocoanut oil or ghee, and inseminated with the vegetable microbe of plague. The fluid is then placed in a quiet place on a solid table or a shelf because the least shaking disturbs the process. For 24 to 48 hours after the introduction of the bacilli the liquid remains limpid, while flakes of vegetation appear underneath the surface, forming small islands of growth. During the next 24 to 48 hours the flakes grow down in a long stalactitelike jungle, while the liquid remains clear. In four to six days the islands of growth get more compact and solidified. If the flask is slightly disturbed the islands fall down to the bottom in a sort of snowfall, bringing down the stalactites, the whole growth getting deposited at the bottom of the flask. The islands, when solidified, are not disintegrated even by violent shaking, whereas the stalactites are very fragile. The appearance of the islands of growth underneath the surface is accompanied or preceded by the deposition of a powderlike residue on the sides of the flask and at the bottom, as well as by the appearance of a ring round the surface of the liquid. When the fluid is filled with a rich jungle of vegetation the growth is shaken off the drops of ghee or oil, and brought down to the bottom of the liquid, leaving the ghee or oil on the surface free to produce a second crop of growth. In the course of a month half a dozen successive crops are thus obtained, which fill the liquid, when shaken, with an opaque milky emulsion.

Thus the vegetable seed grows in the liquid and purifies it from the animal matter which it destroys. When the liquid gets entirely altered and the vegetable stops growing any further, the latter is rendered harmless by heating and carbolising the liquid.

If some portion of this fluid is transferred to a test-tube and left quiet for several days, two substances are obtained, viz, a thick white sediment, representing the remains of the bacilli, and a perfectly limpid liquid, which represents the purified and transformed original solution. When they are injected subcutaneously into animals the following results are observed: (1) the sediment produces a local inflammation and a nodule at the seat of inoculation, accompanied but by slight fever; and (2) the fluid produces a considerable rise of temperature and a general affection without any noticeable effects at the seat of inoculation. Through the kindness of Prof. Haffkine I was enabled to watch in the Plague Research Laboratory the whole process of preparing the prophylactic and I was struck with the extreme care exercised in the proceedings, in the cleaning, purifying and sterilizing of every vessel or apparatus, and of every ingredient, and in the final treatment of the fluid before it is pronounced fit for use.

The power of that fluid to confer protection against plague was first demonstrated in the following manner:—Twenty rabbits were taken. Ten of them were inoculated with the prophylactic against plague and the others were left as they were. All the twenty rabbits were put together and infected with plague bacilli. After some time all the unprotected rabbits succumbed to the disease, while not a single rabbit that had been inoculated with the protective fluid died. These experiments, made in December 1896, afforded the first ground for trying the new preventive on human beings, and a method for inoculation in man was devised.

The first person on whom Prof. Haffkine tried his method was himself, and on the 10th of January 1897 he got himself inoculated by Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M. A., M. D., in the presence of Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Hatch, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., Principal of the Grant Medical College. After that a large number of leading European and Native gentlemen offered themselves to be inoculated with the fluid. By the observations made on these volunteers the question as to the harmlessness of the method and its immediate effects was solved to the satisfaction of every one who took the trouble of attentively examining it.

MODE OF OPERATION.

The prophylactic is injected subcutaneously preferably in the left arm, by means of a hypodermic syringe, which is for that purpose disinfected by keeping it filled for 24 hours with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. After the instrument has been once treated in this way,—provided it is not used for any other purpose,—it may afterwards be employed safely day after day, only filling it up with the same antiseptic for half an hour before commencing each new series of operations. After completing the work of the day the syringe should be washed out again with the same lotion of carbolic acid. The needle, before the syringe is used for injection, should be cleaned outside with a cotton pad soaked in the same lotion. The part of the skin where the injection is to be made should be washed before the operation with the same antiseptic lotion.

The injection itself, when properly done, should scarcely be felt by the patient, so absolutely painless it is.

DOSE.

For an adult male in an average state of health the prophylactic of standard strength is injected with the standard dose of 2·5 cc. (15 minims=1 c.c.) at a time. For an adult female the dose is 2 ccs. at a time. For a person in a weak condition it may be 1 to 1·5 ccs. The standard dose for an infant one year old is 0·1 cc.; for an infant two years old 0·2 ccs.; for every year of age 0·1 cc. is added. For a child of ten years it is 1·0 cc. A boy of twelve years gets 1·25 ccs. and of fifteen years 1·5 to 1·75 ccs. Should the brew of prophylactic be below the standard strength it is noted on the bottle, and direction is given to double or treble the dose, as the case may be. I am indebted to my friend Dr. Kalapesi for these figures of doses.

SYMPTOMS AFTER OPERATION.

From three to five hours after inoculation there is generally a rise of temperature up to 102°, 103° or even 104°, with swelling and pain at the seat of injection. The pain is particularly felt on moving the arm. The fever is accompanied—as is usually the case in such condition—by general uneasiness and pains in the body. The general symptoms subside after 24 to 36 hours. The pain at the seat of inoculation lasts from three to five days, and disappears gradually, leaving behind a painless induration for some days.

RE-ACTION.

It is desirable for the inoculation to be successful that there should be a rise of temperature not less than 103°. If there is no rise of temperature in an individual case it does not follow that inoculation has failed, or that its protective effect is less. If, however, in a whole group of people inoculated with a certain brew of prophylactic, the febrile re-action be weak or absent, this would show that either the particular brew used was weak, or the doses prescribed on the bottles were too small. In such cases the doses should be increased for all the subsequent operations to be made with that brew.

Whether the effect of inoculation be noticeable or weak, in every case it is useful to repeat the injection, in the other arm, eight or ten days or a fortnight after the first operation. The dose for the second injection may be the same as for the first, or it may be increased or decreased as the febrile re-action after the first was weak or strong.

AGE.

Inoculation can be performed on persons of any age, from children of three months to persons aged 70 years. In Hubli it was performed on a child of ten days with perfect safety.

DIATHESIS.

It has not been definitely proved that inoculation is contra-indicated in any particular diathesis. It is believed that in scrofulous and uric-acid diathesis the prophylactic fluid, if injected in full doses is likely to do harm. Prof. Haffkine believes that if injected cautiously, in moderate doses, it is not known to produce any injurious effects.

HYPOTHETICAL EVIL RESULTS.

When inoculation was first commenced rumours were freely circulated that inoculation was likely to produce evil results, after a lapse of some time, such as, leprosy, syphilis, tuberculosis, &c. The experience of the last two years has, however, given no ground whatever for such apprehensions; no case of leprosy or syphilis has been observed as its result. Moreover, considering the nature of the prophylactic, which does not contain any living bacilli, it is certain that such an eventuality is absolutely impossible. Some very few cases of general malaise, weakness, and slight rise of temperature continuing for a certain time after inoculation have come within my observation; but considering the very large number of inoculated persons that have not suffered these cases may be treated as exceptional.

In the inoculations performed in Bombay during the first year of plague, there were altogether 3 deaths which occurred within a few days after inoculation; 1 of real plague, 1 of suspicious plague, and 1 of paralysis. It is to be remembered, however, that the above 3 cases occurred among a number of 8,142 inoculated persons living in a plague-stricken town. It is hardly fair that inoculation should be held responsible for the 3 deaths.

Some medical men believed that inoculation might produce abortion in pregnant women. The experience of those who were engaged in inoculating the people at Belgaum and Hubli is, however, contrary to that belief, as women advanced to seven or eight months were inoculated without any evil effects. It is however, advisable to fact cautiously in such cases, inoculating with small doses and repeating the inoculation several times.

GOOD EFFECTS.

In certain cases inoculation has undoubtedly produced a beneficial effect on the general health of the inoculated. I have personally seen two cases in whom the anti-plague inoculation produced remarkable results. A medical gentleman, whom many of you know, and who was habitually strong and robust, began, some time back, to lose flesh and strength and in the course of some months became anæmic and weak. An eminent physician of our city, whom he consulted, pronounced him to be phthisical, but he was not supported by another, also a very competent gentleman of the profession, who declared that he was suffering from an exhausting disease, the nature of which he was not able to diagnose definitely. The patient was treated, but without any beneficial results. While in this condition he was advised to get himself protected against the plague. The result upon his general health was most striking. He began to improve almost immediately after inoculation, and in a few months gained up to 15 lbs. in weight. He dropped all other treatment and has now completely regained his health and weight. The second case, which came within my own observation is that of the wife of an eminent citizen of Bombay, a Hindu Additional Member of H. E. the Governor's Council. She was suffering for a long time from intermittent fever which was not amenable to any treatment. When the rest of the family was inoculated against plague she was inoculated too, at first cautiously, and then with another dose. The two inoculations had the unexpected effect of subduing entirely her habitual fever. Prof. Haffkine has kindly pleaded at my disposal four other cases of analogous nature. One is the case of Mr. K—residing at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, who was suffering for a long time from a daily rise of temperature which defied all treatment. Mr. K—desired to undergo inoculation against plague, and requested Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, his Medical attendant, to consult Prof. Haffkine. The answer was:—"It is advisable to abstain from inoculation in cases of acute or sudden attacks of fever the nature and the issue of which is not known, but there is no contra-indication in cases of chronic fevers; only the inoculation should be done in such cases with reduced doses." Under this advice Mr. K—underwent inoculation by Prof. Haffkine himself, with the result that the inoculation produced the usual rise of temperature, which subsided within 24 hours; but with that Mr. K—'s usual fever was entirely cured. Prof. Haffkine visited the gentleman a fortnight later, found him in perfect health, and inoculated him again with the full standard dose, to which he reacted as a perfectly normal case. The other cases were those of Captain MacDonald, I. M. S. and his Servant, who were suffering from continuous attacks of malarious fever defying all treatment. They were inoculated against plague with the result that their chronic fever left them entirely. Another similar case is that of Dr. K. N. Gokhale, L.M.&S., Chief Medical Officer, Bhor State. Dr. Gokhale, when he first joined his appointment, suffered from fortnightly attacks of fever. When plague broke out in the State he went to Poona and got himself inoculated in the David Sassoon Hopital. From that time he never had another attack of fever! These and other similar cases to a great extent bear out Prof. Haffkine's view that the inoculation against plague seems to influence favourably the resistence to some other diseases than plague and especially fevers.

EFFICACY OF THE TREATMENT.

But now we have come to the main question, as to whether the treatment devised by Prof. Haffkine is really effective in protecting people against the plague. You all know how this question was made the object of a long series of experiments, repeated in different places and under different conditions, and the result of which all pointed to a strikingly identical conclusion. These experiments, which we are all familiar with, have been summarised for a meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Edinburgh in August last, and it is from that summary, as reproduced in the "British Medical Journal" of 24th September 1898, that the following description is taken.

In the last week of January 1897 plague broke out in the Byculla House of Correction; 9 prisoners were attacked, of whom 5 eventually died. A few professors and students from the Grant Medical College offered to be inoculated in the presence of the prisoners in order to inspire confidence in their minds by their example. Half of the prisoners at once offered themselves to be inoculated. On January 30th, 1897, before the inoculation was applied there occurred in the jail 6 more cases, of which 3 proved fatal. After the inoculation it was discovered that one of the inoculated prisoners had already a bubo and two others developed bubos the same evening. These 3 inoculated cases attacked on the day of inoculation also proved fatal. The inoculated and the uninoculated remained under absolutely identical conditions of life, had the same kind of food and drink, the same resting and working hours, slept in the same barracks &c., and were therefore exposed to the same chances of infection. From the next morning after inoculation a marked difference showed itself in the plague incidences in the inoculated and the non-inoculated. The epidemic lasted for eight days longer, and of the 173 uninoculated 12 got the disease and 6 died; while of the 148 inoculated 3 were attacked and both recovered. This result was considered by Prof. Haffkine as distinctly encouraging, but he did not produce it as a final proof of the efficacy of inoculation.

During the next few months 8,200 persons were inoculated in Bombay. A large number of these belonged to the higher classes, and their escape from infection would have had little bearing on the question of efficacy or otherwise of inoculation, but for the fact that, out of the 8,200, 18 actually contracted the plague during the subsequent months of the epidemic, and went through a full course of the disease. Of these however, 16 recovered and only 2 died. The latter had developed plague within 24 hours of inoculation, and most probably had symptoms of the disease at the time when they came to be inoculated.

KOLABA DISTRICT.

Mora, a village in the Kolaba District, was the first mofussil station where inoculation was given a trial. The population of the place was about 1,000 souls at the time. The plague broke out there in February, and 429 persons submitted themselves to inoculation. The remaining about 570 persons were left uninoculated. Of the 429 inoculated up to the end of the epidemic, 7 were attacked with plague, and all of them recovered, while during the same period, there were 23 attacks among the uninoculated, of whom 24 died.

DAMAUN.

At Damaun, 3,197 were inoculated, while 6,033 remained uninoculated. A careful investigation carried out at the end of the epidemic by Profs. Koch and Gaffky, of the German Scientific Mission, Surgeon-Major Lyons, I. M. S., and Prof. Haffkine, showed that between the end of March and the end of May 1897 the uninoculated lost from plague 1,482 of their number. The 2,197 inoculated, when compared week by week with the others, and supposing that they had remained as susceptible to plague as their uninoculated neighbours, should have lost 332 individuals. The actual number of deaths among them was 30, which represented a reduction of 89·2 per cent. of mortality.

LAUOULI.

The plague broke out at Lonavla in July 1897, and the officers of the Research Laboratory were allowed to inoculate in two wards where the plague was most severe. They found 709 persons living in those wards. The inoculation was performed in families who lived in, and close by, the affected houses, and who volunteered to undergo the operation. In the course of the first week, 323 persons were inoculated, while 377 remained uninoculated. The result of this at the end of the epidemic was that among the 323 inoculated there were 14 cases and 7 deaths, while among the 377 uninoculated, 78 contracted the disease and 58 died. Supposing that the inoculated remained as susceptible or as resistant to plague as their uninoculated relatives and neighbours, they should have produced 67 cases and 49 deaths in proportion to their numerical strength. The number of 49 deaths appeared reduced by 42, which represents a difference of 85·7 per cent. of mortality.

KIRKEE.

At Kirkee, there were 1,530 followers of the Artillery living in 27 barracks. Out of the total number, 671 availed themselves of inoculation, while 859, belonging to the same families, living under the same roofs and having the same food and drink, &c. and subject to the same general preventive measures, remained uninoculated. From the time of inoculation up to the end of the epidemic, the 859 uninoculated had 143 cases with 98 deaths. Bearing in mind the absolute similarity of conditions, the 671 inoculated should have had proportionately 112 cases and 77 deaths if they had remained as susceptible to the disease as were their uninoculated brothers and sisters. Instead of that they had 32 cases with 17 deaths. The number of 77 deaths was, therefore, reduced by 60, that is by 77·9 per cent. The Military authorities did everything that was practicable at the time to minimise the effect of the epidemic. In spite of all their efforts among those who had not the additional protection of inoculation; 1 out of 6 was attacked; and 2 out of every 3 at tacked died.

UMARKHADI JAIL.

At the end of December 1897 plague appeared in the Umarkhadi Jail, Bombay, which had 400 prisoners in it. Three fatal cases occurred in the Jail before inoculation was tried. On Saturday January 1st 1898, the prisoners being asked whether they would wish to protect themselves by inoculation expressed their willingness in a body. In order to demonstrate, however, the harmlessness of the operation and its protective effect, it was agreed that only half the inmate should be permitted to undergo inoculation. All the prisoners were brought out into the courtyard and paraded in ten regular rows. An officer was put over them, and every second individual, without any further distinction, was inoculated. The following day being Sunday, all the prisoners were allowed to rest, and the Jail authorities allowed all the prisoners rest on Monday also, because some of the inoculated required rest on that day. Thus, in every respect, in their food and drink, in their housing and clothing, in the hours of work, rest and sleep, the inoculated and the uninoculated prisoners were absolutely in the same conditions, and were exposed to the same chances of infection or of natural resistance. After the 1st of January, 13 cases of plague occurred in the Jail on eleven different days, the average daily strength of the inoculated and uninoculated being 147 and 127, respectively. The attacks were as follow:—10 cases of which 6 were fatal, occurred in the 127 uninoculated; and 3 cases, which all recovered, occurred in the 147 inoculated. Surgeon-Major-General Harvey, Director General, Indian Medical Service, says about these 3 cases in a report to the Government of India:—"The Hospital authorities at Parel were not quite sure that they were cases of plague, if they were, they were so much modified as to be with difficulty recognisable. I saw two of them, and they looked to me as mumps." The 147 inoculated prisoners should have had proportionately 7 deaths from plague, if they had, after inoculation, remained as susceptible to plague as were their 127 uninoculated fellow-prisoners. Instead of that they had none.

BARODA STATE.

The next—and one of the most convincing—experiment was made at Undhera, a village near Baroda. Plague broke out in this village in January 1898. On February 5th a careful census was taken by the Baroda authorities, and the population was found to comprise 1,029 souls. Up to, an inclusive of, 14th February, 79 plague deaths occurred, leaving 950 in the village. Of these, 513 were inoculated, leaving 436 uninoculated. As far as was possible, an equal number of each sex, age and family were inoculated. All were leaving under precisely identical conditions as to sanitary surroundings, food, drink and clothing &c. The usual sanitary precautions regarding segregation and disinfection were carried out. All plague cases were removed to a hospital, and every effort was made to combat the disease. The inoculations were performed on the 12th February, but the figures are taken from the 15th, so as to eliminate cases of incubation at the time

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 1-16. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £63. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·21 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver dropped 1-16d. in value, to 27 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, to 59 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,840,000 quarters, as against 1,810,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

For White Karachi wheat the quotation yesterday was 29s., January-February shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and for Red Karachi, 28 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 bales East Indians; and the Imports, 74,000 bales. American Arrivals were quoted at 3 1-64d. per lb. for January delivery, and 3 5-64d. or May-June; spot prices were unchanged all round.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 7-8 cents per lb., for April Futures 5·57 cents was quoted, and for July 5·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 158,000 bales.

The tone of our Cotton market to-day has been dull, with only a small demand. The Mills purchased 300 bales Chalisgaum at Rs. 122 per candy, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 128, 300 Bengal at Rs. 128, 100 Dhamargaon at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Bhusawal at Rs. 127, 200 Malwa at Rs. 124, 200 Julana at Rs. 114, 100 Mulkapore at Rs. 120, "Good" Broach for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 151 1-2; "Good" Bhowngnagger, for May, at £133; and "Fully Good" Bengal, January, at Rs. 121 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are dull in tone; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows;—

Cotton	12,197 bales.
Wheat	2,226 cwts.
Linseed	4,648 "
Rapeseed	1,598 "
Gingellyseed	7,931 "
Groundnuts	834 "
Castorseed	828 "
Rice	2,220 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and without any quotable change in rates.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened this morning after the holidays with a firm feeling at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. During the morning 1s. 4 1-16d. was available for Bank Demand, but the business reported was on a limited scale, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-32d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Francs	170 1-2. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given today at 94 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-8 for Account, with 85 for Threes.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,23,586
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	1,34,224
Other "	Inc.	"	27,65,738
Government Securities	Dec	"	23,504
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	25,62,005
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	12,90,364
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	11,312
Cash	Inc.	"	780,105

An addition of some 7 3-4 lakhs, during last week, to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, brought it up to 133 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head Office fell off by 6 1-4 lakhs, and at the Branches by 1 1-4 lakh; but Private Deposits increased to the extent of 27 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 25 1-2 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 13 lakhs less.

SHARES are neglected. China Mills are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 23. Rs.	Dec. 30 Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Current Deposits at Head Office	54,24,425	48,00,839
Do. at Branches	25,85,141	21,32,557
Other Deposits	296,37,855	323,93,793
Post Bills	9,030	8,776
Credits, undrawn	19,42,654	19,07,212
Rs..	589,70,445	589 42 677

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities	99,45,610	99,22,105
Other authorised Securities	34,70,234	34,70,254
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,48,834	55,75,481
Loans do. do.	139,99,77	155 61,282
Bills Discounted and purchased	108,21,748	95,31,384
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15 355
Stamps and Stationery	22,908	22,908
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,23,870	1,35,182
Cash	125,22,619	133,08,725
Rs..	589,70 45r	589,42,677

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Westropp, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Hubli
Lyster, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Jervis, Col, Bengal, R A, on retirement, from Lucknow.
Birdwood, Capt, X B Lancers, on leave, from Jhelum.
Border Capt, Punj b, R A, on promotion, from Campbellpore
Kempt, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kamptee.

JANUARY 2.

Dixon, Col, Bengal, K O S B H P, from Cowapore.
Wilkins, Capt. Bo, 14th B I, on leave, from Poona.
Barter, Lt Col, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Woodmass, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Ashworth, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from St. Thomas Mount.

JANUARY 3.

Kukday, Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Mhow.
Stuart, Capt. Bo, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Lgnt, Lt, 14th Bo I, on plague duty, from Poona.
Sneed, Major, Bo. RE, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Birr I', Major, Ms R A M C, on duty, to Bangalore.
Lewis, Major, Ms, 7th M I, on leave, to Trieste.
Forman, Major, Ms, R A, M C, on duty, to Belgaum.

JANUARY 2.

Stone Lt. Bo, R Fusiliers, from leave, to Neemuch.
Treach, Capt, Bo, R A. M C, on duty, to Mhow.
Sandwith, Major, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th January, 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade this week.
2. All 3 Ranges at Colaba are now available daily for class-firing and practice, and the Commanding Officer hopes that members will try and complete their class-firing before the Rifle meeting on the 28th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DISTRICT AFTER ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Wednesday, 4th January 1899.

It is notified for information that, subject to alteration, the following will be the General Officer Commanding's programme of annual Inspection for January 1899—

January 9th and following days—R, A, Bombay.
Do. 16th and following days—1st K. Shrop L. I.
Do. 23rd and following days—25th Bombay Rifles.
Do. 27th 1st Bn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifle Corps—Ahmedabad.
Do. 30th and following days—8th Bombay Infantry—Baroda.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 3.

10 p.m	67·0

WEDNESDAY—JANUARY 4.

6 a.m.	61·8
10 a.m	68·4
2 p.m	73·4
4 p.m	73·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—December 28, at Larsingah, Cachar, the wife of Alfred Irvine Reid, of a daughter, still-born.
RAYNEAU—December 12, at 46, Elliot Road, Calcutta, the wife of J H Rayneau, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOPHAM—HALES—December 27, at the Wesleyan Church Ranegunge, by the Rev H Bleby, William Henry Topham, Ranegunge Coal Association, Ld. Giridih, to Jessie Alice, daughter of Alfred G Hales, Assistant Manager, Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co's, Sejoaah Collieries, Katras.

DEATH.

ELDER—December 24, at Prospect Cottage, Shillong, Jaintea Hills, Assam, Emily Theresa, the dearly beloved wife of Captain William Alexander Elder, aged 65 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

LORD ELGIN'S farewell address at the banquet of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was an able and tactful *apologia pro vita sua in Indis*. If it left some things unsaid, it said nothing to which exception could be taken. Dormant controversies were judiciously allowed to slumber, haply to be forgotten. Viceroys are not as other men; the good that they do lives after them; the evil is so infinitesimal that it disappears with the ship that bears them to their distant home, or else is swept into the lumber rooms of history. The Viceroy who hands over the cares of office and of Empire to his successor to-morrow morning, owns that if he could have foreseen in 1893 the tribulations that awaited him during the ensuing five years, he would have hesitated even more than he did to accept the viceroyalty. He modestly adds that such hesitation would have been both prudent and patriotic. Now that he has faced the sea of troubles that awaited him, and successfully grappled with the enormous difficulties created by the almost simultaneous advent of famine, plague, earthquakes and war, Lord Elgin will probably be thankful that no Witch of Endor put him to a test from which his diffidence would have recoiled, though events proved that his fortitude was fully equal to any strain it might have to bear. Lord Rosebery's confident prediction that Lord Elgin would prove to be one of the ablest administrators sent to India, has been justified by the intrepidity, the level-headed common sense and the tenacity with which he encountered calamities that came not singly, but in linked battalions. It required uncommon nerve and the highest quality of statesmanship to preserve a calm and imperturbable front while making provision for the needs of the time, with a reduced revenue, failure of the food-supply over large areas, and commerce in Western India brought to a stand still by pestilence and famine. It is high praise, that in that period of gloom Lord Elgin was equal to the occasion. Every emergency was dealt with as if it were all in the day's work. When three years of sore trial were succeeded by recovery all along the line, a bumper harvest, revived commerce and a full treasury, that too seemed to be a matter of course, scarcely calling for remark.

It fell to the lot of the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, who as a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was one of those who welcomed Lord Elgin to this city on his arrival in India, to wish the retiring Viceroy god-speed after passing through an ordeal of anxiety and trouble such as has fallen to the lot of few of his predecessors. Mr. Turner happily alluded to the stress laid by the Bombay Chamber upon the necessity for the extension of railways in India, and more especially to feeder lines. He truly said that the Viceroyalty will be memorable for the great personal interest which Lord Elgin has taken in developing the railway system in this country. During his tenure of office 3,500 miles of new line have been laid, raising the total to 22,000 miles, while 3,000 more have been sanctioned. That is certainly a record of which a Viceroy might well be proud. It makes the realisation of Lord Curzon's hope, that at the close of his term of office, India will have 25,000 miles of railway, certain, and even easy of accomplishment. We do not forget that in the fearful period of financial pressure in the busy season of 1897-98, when the export trade was well nigh strangled by the tightness of the money market, we and others pressed upon the Government the advisability of slowing down a little in the matter of railway construction. Lord Elgin pleads that the Government did all that could be done in that direction, but that it was impossible to check the companies expending their own capital, or to stop works, the delay of which would involve certain loss. This explanation admits the reasonableness of the strong recommendations addressed to the Government in that time of severe pressure, and it shows that Government was not insensible to the representations made. Mr. Turner referred to a cognate subject, the advisability of increasing the inducements offered by Government to English capitalists to undertake the construction of railways in India. He quoted Lord Rothschild's statement before the Currency Commission, that under a generous system the capital required for the development of India could be found in the London market. To that suggestion Lord Elgin demurs. He wants to know what is meant by a generous system? He opines that it means that India should take a large share of the risk, and the capitalist a larger share of the profit. He points out that when the capitalist asks for conditions which make the interest in the money he invests more onerous than the interest on money raised by the Government in the open market, it would be more economical for the Government to build the railway. That may well be; but when the Government for reasons of its own will not make a railway, the dog in the manger policy of refusing the conditions acceptable to private capital will not do much for the development of the country.

It must be admitted, however, that a considerable advance has been effected during the last few years. The Railway Conferences which bring together representatives of the different railways to take stock of the situation, and pass in review the hundreds of proposals sent up to Government for approval, and give their opinion of their relative value, is a distinct improvement on the dilatoriness of former years. That institution Lord Elgin regards as the greatest improvement effected during his term of office; and perhaps he his right. In respect to the other branch of protective and productive works, irrigation, Lord Elgin admits the charge that more money is spent upon railways; but that, he contends, is simply because it can be spent more advantageously on them than on irrigation. The latter is only practicable where there is a considerable supply of water in the vicinity of land over which it can be economically distributed. Water cannot be made to run up-hill, or across land broken by deep ravines. He denies with good reason that irrigation is starved or neglected. The acreage of desert waste brought under cultivation by large and very costly schemes of irrigation bears a much larger proportion to the ordinary crop-bearing areas of India than is generally supposed. In reference to the more burning question of the frontier policy, of which the occupation of Chitral and the Tirah campaign were the most salient incidents, Lord Elgin said there were certain points on which he would have liked to touch, but that he felt it his duty to abstain, lest an incautious word should rekindle the hidden fires of controversy. The same motive may well excuse silence in regard to what seems to us to be the most questionable chapters in the history of the last five years. All that need be said is that if Lord Elgin could have foreseen the uprising of all the tribes on the frontier, consequent on the alarm created by the permanent occupation of Chitral, with its accompaniments of roads and military posts, threatening their immemorial independence Chitral would not have been permanently occupied, and 70,000 men would not have been mobilised to lift the purdah of the Tirah. Lord Elgin tells us that the uprising of the tribes was sudden, unforseen, and unaccountable. It was sudden, certainly; but it ought not to have been unforeseen, for it certainly was not unaccountable. That said, we can do full justice to the high, moral and administrative qualities, which enabled a Scottish nobleman quitting rural and Municipal affairs in the far north at the call of duty, like Cincinnatus from his Sabine farm, to grapple successfully with a great crisis and then return like a plain citizen to his Municipal work.

THE Alpine Club has been criticising Mr. Savage Landor's tour in Thibet. The writer in the Club's Journal avers with all seriousness that Mr. Landor's story is not put forward as a romance, founded on fact and coloured so as to satisfy the supposed taste of an unscientific public. He presents himself and has been received by the critics of the daily press as a traveller thought worthy of the loan of instruments by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, who has by their means produced a trustworthy original map "made entirely from his own surveys of an area of 12,500 square miles in Thibet proper." This being so, unfeelingly observes the writer, he invites expert criticism, and is bound to justify his claim to have reached 22,000 ft. by full details of the nature of the observations on which it is founded; and, having done this, he would consult his credit by furnishing some reasonable explanation of how he came to perform what is, according to his statements, one of the most extraordinary feats of endurance and speed ever reported in the annals of mountain exploration under conditions, and with "a simplicity of personal equipment," which involved needless suffering and danger, and which, had any of the party perished, would have led every competent mountaineer to ascribe their deaths to inexperience or rashness on the part of their leader. To this criticism—we presume Mr. Landor will reply, that he never thought of all that Critics of the daily press are bad enough. Their colleagues of the Alpine Club are worse. They lack tolerance. Their incredulity has not that quality of passiveness which is possessed in such a large measure by their brethren of the press. They resent picturesque details of a narrative which would entertain a press critic, who in his magnanimity would prefer to believe in Rougemont. There are critics of the daily press—not far away either—who would go bail for Mr. Landor, though the Alpine writer declares that the traveller's ascent of the great altitude of 22,000 feet—either bare-footed or shod in "medium" shoes, without food, carrying 60 lbs. weight on his back, ascending in the dark, and seeing extensive views at midnight—excites his amazement. And in his amazement the Alpine Club critic fires off a series of interrogatories, which to most people will be as difficult to answer, as the Persian questions in the recent Examination paper. Here we have a few of them:—Why did he disregard all common rules and precautions recommended in the Royal Geographical Society's "Hints to Travellers"? Why did he walk in nailless shoes, or with bare, bleeding feet? Why did he undertake, and force his companions to undertake great exertion without food? Why, being a man of light physique, did he encumber himself with a burden no Alpine guide would willingly carry under like conditions? Why did he attack an unknown glacier pass of extraordinary height by night, and without a rope or even a staff? How came he to abandon for a time two of his comrades under circumstances which made such an abandonment very likely to prove fatal? And finally, how did he manage to descend by night with his load and his half frozen comrades 4,200 feet in 30 min., and that over a crevassed neve, through soft snow and down loose rocks? The writer should have addressed these questions to Mr. Landor and not to the miscellaneous public who will read them. The only reply he is likely to obtain from his readers is, "Give it up." So far we believe the Alpine writer has received no other answer. Mr. Landor knows, and doubtless he can also explain why he did not follow "the concise instructions for mountain explorers" prepared by the Geographical Society. A man who can ride in a saddle full of sharp nails, and survive drawing and quartering in addition to a diversified series of humorous little experiences, can achieve more than the stay-at-home can even dream of. An Alpine climber ought to know they manage things in Thibet much better than they do in Switzerland.

THE Duke of Northumberland is dead at the age of eighty-nine. His family is a long-lived one, and the late Duke only succeeded to the Peerage when he was fifty-seven years of age. He comes of the old stock of Percys. The first Earl of Beverley, grandfather of the present duke, was second son of Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland, who was created Baron Lovaine with remainder for his second son. The eleventh Earl of Northumberland died without male issue in 1670; his daughter and sole heir who succeeded to the baronial honours only, married the sixth Duke of Somerset, and their son, the seventh Duke of Somerset, having been summoned to parliament as Baron Percy, was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder having no male issue to his son-in law, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. The latter succeeded to the Earldom in 1750, on the death of his father-in-law, and having assumed the name of Percy, he was created Duke of Northumberland. The late peer was Sir Hugh Smithson's great-grandson through his second son, and thus descended, by the female line, from the ancient house of Percy. The Duke of Northumberland of Charles II's time was that King's third natural son by the Duchess of Cleveland, and was created Duke of Northumberland four years after the death of Joceline Percy, eleventh Earl. His honours expired, however, in 1716, and the Percy line was revived. The fifth Duke was Earl of Beverley for thirty-five years before his succession to the dukedom in 1865. The peer, whose death is reported to-day, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, of which University he was a Doctor of Laws. After serving in the Grenadier Guards and attaining his company, he entered Parliament as member for Beeralston, a borough which was disfranchised under the first Reform Act, and then he sat for the Northern Division of Northumberland. His grace held office in 1858-9, first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. On Lord Beaconfield's resignation of the office of Lord Privy Seal, the Duke succeeded him. He resigned the office in 1878 when he was appointed to preside over the Royal Commission, which had been charged with conducting an inquiry into the Parochial Charities of the city of London. Since his retirement from office, the late Duke took an active part in many associations, having for their object the public good; among others being the National Life Boat Institution of which he was president. The new Duke has long been known to the public as Earl Percy, who sat in Parliament for some years, an enthusiastic volunteer Artilleryman, and a ready and trenchant political speaker. He was summoned to the Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine. He is a Privy Councillor, and was at one time Treasurer of the Queen's household. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and is married to a daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

MR. THOMAS TOWNSEND BUCKNILL, Q. C., who has been appointed a judge, is considered one of the ablest as well as the most successful of Conservative barristers. He practises on the Western Circuit, is Recorder of Exeter and editor of "Cunningham's Reports" and "Sir G. Cooke's Common Pleas Reports." It was believed at the time the present Government was returned to power, that one of the law offices would be filled by him. He is fifty-four years of age, and has practised at the Bar since 1858, after being educated at Westminster and Geneva. His seat for Epsom may be considered absolutely safe by the Conservative party, the Unionist vote being invariably almost double that of their opponents.

THE number of persons employed on relief works in Rajputana has now grown to 5078. In addition to these many distressed people have emigrated from the Ajmere and Merwara villages. Twenty-two villages are now reported to be seriously affected through the failure of the rains. Fodder is scarce in seven districts, but in others the sowing of spring crops continues, and the state of growing crops is generally good. Elsewhere throughout India the agricultural outlook leaves little cause for complaint.

THE usual annual relief of the Chitral garrison will be carried out in May. The customary precautions will be taken to guard against hostile demonstrations from Bajour or Upper Swat, while the movement is proceeding.

SURVEY operations on the branch line of railway from Tilagaon to Sylhet have been commenced, the engineers taking the field under the direction of Mr. W. R. Lewis, Executive Engineer, on the 1st of November. Several trial lines were run to ascertain the best way of taking the proposed line through the tea gardens in the vicinity. Owing to the fact that the crops had only recently been cut not much progress was made during the month, but six miles of line were located and four miles staked out.

IT is stated that Lord Curzon of Kedleston recently received a letter from the Amir of Afghanistan very cordially congratulating him on his appointment as Viceroy of India. The communication, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," was couched in very friendly terms, and contained renewed assurances of the Amir's loyalty to Great Britain, and his desire to work in hearty co-operation and absolute good faith with the Indian Government. The Amir added that it was a great joy to himself that Her Majesty the Queen had called Lord Curzon to such a high and brilliant position in her Empire.

CAPTAIN H. M. HALLIDAY, I. S. C., Assam Commission, obtains promotion to the first grade of Assistant Commissioners, owing to the death of Mr. Duncan, C.S., but continues to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills. The vacancy thus created in the second grade of Assistant Commissioners will be filled by Mr. J. F. Gruning, C. S., Joint-Magistrate of Kushtea, whose services are shortly to be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. He will probably be posted as Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong in relief of Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, C.I.E., who goes on leave early next month.

THE move of the 11th Rajputs from Lucknow to Tochi in relief of the 8th Rajputs will not take place until March.

IT is understood that Colonel Hanbury White, R. E., will succeed Colonel R. Gardiner, R. E., as Agent of the East Indian Railway.

SIR JOHN BRIDGE during the hearing of a case at Bow Street the other day declared that more than half the crime in the world is caused by early marriages, which lead to misery, poverty, and often to drink.

MR. D. C. BAILLIE, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P and Oudh, and at present officiating as Financial Secretary, succeeds Mr. F. N. Wright as Opium Agent at Ghazipur.

MR. H. Risley on return from leave next week will take up the duties of Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MR. FINLAY, the permanent Financial Secretary, must by the way return to India in any case for some months, as he has not yet completed the full period of residence necessary for pension.

THE prize for the highest score in the Company, Volley-firing Competition for British regiments abroad has fallen this year to the Norfolk Regiment at Allahabad, with a score that has only once been equalled.

LADY PLOWDEN, wife of the Resident at Hyderabad, is reported at last to be showing signs of recovery: but the attack of enteric fever, from which she has been suffering, has been a dangerous one, and her condition still gives cause for her anxiety. Now her sister also in the Residency has been taken with the same malady, and there is reason to fear another critical case.

WITH regard to the extension of the priod for ratifying the Niger Convention, the "Figaro" says: "Great Britain has once more been polite, with a shade of disdain, but her attitude has, it must be said, been very surly. We must regard situations as they are, without, however, despairing of the triumph of reason and the spirit of concord."

IN the Bangalore Income-tax defalcations case, which had been occupying the attention of the Second Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, judgment was delivered on Saturday and the accused, R. Krishnasami Naidu, late Income-tax clerk in the Collector's office, was sentenced on three charges, on the first to 30 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300. in default 6 months' additional imprisonment; on the second to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default 6 months' additional imprisonment; and on the third charge to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default 6 months' additional imprisonment. The prisoner applied for copies of the judgment to enable him to appeal against the finding and sentence of the Magisrrate.

THE military authorities are about to make an interesting experiment in the matter of giving convalescent soldiers the benefit of a sea-trip. By the kindness of the outgoing Viceroy and with the hearty co-operation of Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, it has been arranged to send about 300 men in the Clive, which will convey Lord and Lady Elgin and family from Calcutta to Suez. The men will return in the steamer from Suez to Bombay and will thus have the benefit of over a month at sea. The party will consist chiefly of 200 of the Norfolk Regiment from Allahabad, who will rejoin their battalion at Bombay where it goes in course of relief. The remaining 100 were to have been taken from the Gloucestershire Regiment at Fort William; but as a matter of fact only 85 have been selected as requiring a change, the troops in the Fort being extremely healthy. The expense involved is very trifling, and if the experiment prove a success the Quarter-master-General in India will endeavour hereafter to arrange for more sea-trips as opportunity offers. Captain Goodridge is giving ready help, and has shown himself anxious to further the movement.

ONE of the strangest Colonies in the world is probably that of Cosme, founded in Paraguay by colonists of English blood from Australia. The property of the colonists is all held in common and all their work is done in common, but each family may occupy a house by itself. There is no currency but labour, and every colonist has to give the colony 36 hours' labour a week. If he works longer he establishes a labour credit. Only teetotallers are accepted as colonists. A single man may put in extra labour to provide himself with a house on his marriage. If the labour to his credit is not sufficient the colony will allow him an overdraft to a certain amount. Cosme does not want single men, but single women would be welcome, being scarce. There are no religious services, but the community lives on the Ten Commandments and on its own ethical principles.

THE year 1897 was not one of great prosperity for the Federated Malay States. The Blue-Book just issued shows that the revenue was smaller than in either of the two previous years, while the expenditure continued to show an increase. The great fall in the price of coffee seriously depressed agricultural interests, and the railways felt the adverse influence of the depression. Towards the end of the year, too, some of the States were visited by the greatest floods known within living memory, and immense damage was caused. The trade generally showed an advance on the previous year, the increase in the imports being 3,851,787dol. and the total being the largest recorded; while the exports, although 2,752,485dol. above those of 1896, fell short of the figures reached in 1894 and 1895.

THE "Danziger Zeitung" reports that in East Prussia trial has been made of a military waggon with petroleum motor of five horse-power, chiefly intended for the medical service. Pressure can be got up in three minutes, and no addition of fuel will be necessary for fifteen hours. The waggon is particularly adapted for surveying ground and seeking the wounded. With this purpose it carries a small dynamo, which supplies the current to a powerful search-light. The waggon carries also many accessories for the help of the wounded, and in particular everything necessary for the erection of a temporary field hospital, and the lighting of it by four are lamps of 800 candle-power each. Thus we have other illustrations of the sedulous care which the Germans devote to the comfort and safety of their soldiers.

THE New York "Army and Navy Journal" protest against steps being taken to add more regiments to the United States Army. The increase of the Army, it is contended, will be much better obtained by an increase in the establishment of regiments already existing than by the enrolling of a number of additional cadres. The latter plan would lead to men with political "pull" getting important commands at the expense of regular officers without interest. We have an idea that interest, whether social or political, is no bad thing on this side when a coveted billet is going; in the United States it appears to be much the same, only more so.

THE United States, writes a military contemporary have behaved very magnanimously to Spain in the negotiations which have been going on between the two countries. The American Commissioners refused to submit the question of the Philippines to arbitration, but while refusing arbitration they made it easy for the Spaniards to yield by the undertaking to make a money payment of a substantial amount nominally in consideration of amounts expended by Spain in permanent improvements. America has also resolved to maintain the open door in the Philippines, and allow all nations to trade there on equal terms; and further to give Spain the same trading rights in the Philippines as those possessed by the United States, this concession to run for five years.

A FRENCH surgeon, M. Henri Viry, has recently written an important thesis on "The Utilisation of Frozen Meat as a Food for the Soldier." He states that meat preserved by freezing retains all the characters of fresh meat, *i.e.*, odour, taste, consistence, microscopical constitution, chemical properties, digestibility, and nutritive value; and also asserts that the advantages presented to the Army in peace by its use are: (1) The certainty in the examination of living animals for utilisation, and the easy supervision of the meat obtained, thanks to the installation of slaughter-houses and military freezing manufactories; (2) the distribution in all garrisons of a food of known quality and ascertained innocuousness; and (3) economy realised at the profit of the general food supply of the soldier. M. Viry does not omit to state that in war-time and in case of sieges frozen meat also has it advantages. Lastly, in a hygienic point of view, there are advantages in its introduction into the normal food of the soldier.

MR. C. T. RITCHIE, President of the Board of Trade, told a deputation of workmen that while the export trade of America and European countries was increasing ours was going back, and he alluded to the trade disputes in this country as one of the main causes.

MUCH has been heard of the bicycle stoop, the bicycle face and the bicycle walk. The latest is the bicycle squint. According to evidence given in the Melbourne County Court the other day, this most recent addition to the list of bicycle horrors is not to be acquired by the mere riding of a machine. It is a symptom which may become pronounced in the citizen who chances to be knocked down by a cyclist in a hurry to join a party. The subject was discussed during the hearing of an action brought before Judge Hamilton and a jury of four by Henry Hardware, of Lincoln avenue, Oakleigh, tinsmith and plumber, against Thomas Macaulay, of Walton-street, Kew, boat owner, to recover £99 damages. Mr. Hardware, who is an elderly man, complained that about 8 p.m. on 9th September last he was walking along Canterbury-road, Canterbury, when he was knocked down by defendant, who was riding a bicycle along the footpath at a furious rate. He received slight concussion of the brain, and also sustained a nasty cut over the eyes, one of the results of which was that he now suffered from a permanent squint. Plaintiff's daughter supported his evidence in this respect, and declared that "before the accident he had a straight a pair of eyes as anyone." Defendant denied that he was riding on the footpath, or that he was late for a party and riding furiously as suggested by the other side. He stated that he was on the middle of the road when the accident occurred, and that directly it happened he "saw stars." Mr. Macaulay had not stated what else he saw when the court adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE VICTOR BONAPARTE PREPARING TO ACT.

EXTRAORDINARY CANDOUR OF THE ALLEGED PLOTTER.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

A statement has been published on behalf of Prince Victor Bonaparte declaring that he is preparing to act as soon as certain events, which are nearer than is supposed, occur.

It is useless, continues the statement, to attempt anything by legal means, and the Prince is therefore planning to act forcibly aided by the military, and the prestige and talent of his brother Prince Louis.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis, commanding the American forces in the Philippines, has cabled to Washington that General Miller has the situation at Iloilo well in hand, and will only employ force in taking possession of the city under absolute compulsion.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Spanish official telegram states that the insurgents at Balabac have massacred all the Spaniards on the island with the exception of the women.

LORD CROMER AT OMDURMAN.

LONDON, JAN. 3,

Lord Cromer has reached Omdurman after visiting the principal places in the Soudan *en route*.

PORTUGAL AND HER COLONIES.

A semi-official communique issued at Lisbon contradicts the report of an Anglo-German and Portuguese agreement concerning the Portuguese Colonies. Great Britain, Germany and the other Powers are (? have) given renewed assurances with respect to the integrity of the Portuguese Colonies.

THE NEW JUDGE.

Mr. T. Townsend Bucknill, Q.C., Member of Parliament for Epsom, has been appointed a Judge.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar has given two hundred guineas to the Gordon Memorial College Fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Welseley, for Indian Affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Second Lieutenant Drummond, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiated Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Captain Cooke Hurle becomes Adjutant, Somersetshire Light Infantry, vice Falconer.

Captain W. J. D. Dundee is transferred from the Bombay Sappers to Military Works, Punjab.

Sir William Bisset has retired from the Army. Further orders have been issued for periodical examinations of British soldiers for the prevention of venereal diseases, non-commissioned officers being made responsible for sending men known to be infected to hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Company's, steamer Victoria, arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived here Madras, from Calcutta and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

Mail steamer Australia from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Coromandel from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1.4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to cesure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted steender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th January, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	3	10 p.m.	...	57
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 4th January, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	42	...	1
" Karachi	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	25	...	2

IT is evident, observes the *Pioneer*, that Lord and Lady Curzon have no reason to be dissatisfied with the quality of their reception at Bombay. The beautiful city in the West on whom falls the responsibility of representing the country upon these occasions of welcome may be always trusted to acquit herself worthily of the obligation: and it is a happy dispensation of providence that Viceroy after Viceroy should get his first touch with the land he comes to govern at a place not less prominent for its natural advantages than for the civic spirit of its population. The manifest warmth and heartiness with which Lord Curzon was received at Bombay only reflect the general sentiments of the country. India indeed may sometimes fall short of doing justice to a retiring Viceroy, but no one can accuse her of want of cordiality towards a coming one. Every interest has its hopes which are called into activity by a change of rulers. Those which have been fortunate before are sure to have something fresh to look for: those who are unsatisfied hope that at last their turn has come to be filled with good things. Besides this there is a more generous wish on every side that the new regime should have a fair start: and where everyone is disposed to be sanguine enthusiasm is readily kindled.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LORD PEEL ON ART.

THE NEW SAVOY OPERA.

PADEREWSKI AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

ON Friday last, Lord Peel, laying the foundation-stone of the Whitechapel Picture Gallery remarked that the Whitechapel loan exhibition of pictures had been visited by 70,000 people in 17 days. That was a great record and an earnest of the success that awaited the new Gallery. Of the elevating power of pictures there was ample proof. The other day people journeyed from all parts of the world to see at Amsterdam the largest Rembrandt exhibition that had ever taken place; and incidentally he must express his gratification that the contributions of this country, including the Northbrook and Devonshire collections occupied so conspicuous a position in that exhibition. He had no fear that there would be failure in the supply of pictures for the sucession of short exhibitions that were to be held in the Whitechapel Gallery. It would be interesting if every one, on passing out of an exhibition of pictures, intimated what, in his or her opinion, was the best work it contained. From the Wert-end, where the power of convention was so strong that taste was refined away almost to artificiality, some curious decisions would perhaps come. He should be more interested in the verdict of Whitechapel. Perhaps the decisions given in the early days of public exhibitions would not have been very satisfactory. People did not become critics all at once. In the early days of public libraries the public taste in literatur ewas not entirely satisfactory. The book most asked for was "East Lynne"—a book that he had no reason to abuse and that he believed was a good work of art. He wondered what picture corresponded to East Lynne. What effect upon art would photography have? He was supposing a great improvement in photography, particularly in colour photography. Would it not affect alike the portrait and landscape painter? But he was comforted by the reflection that though photography might trench upon the proper domain of the painter, it would only affect the very outskirts of that domain. There would still be great painters to depict the inner soul behind the mask of the human face.

So far as public demand goes, the most popular picture of the generation is declared to be "Cherry Ripe," by Millais. The most popular picture of the present year, judged by the same standard, is "In the Hands of the Philistines," a plate representing a crying baby worried by dogs. It is being sold literally by the scores of thousands. It is run close by an engraving called "Peace," representing a little girl leading a lion and a lamb along in amity, while the tiger looks on with friendly eye. Of pictures shown in public galleries, Frith's "Derby Day" is still the favourite; on Bank Holidays it is not uncommon to see several rows of visitors gazing at it in the Tate Gallery. But, strangely enough, the reproductions of the "Derby Day" are now very little in demand, and one of the largest dealers told me that he is not asked for it twice a year. The case is different with what is probably the second most popular picture Luke Fildes' "The Doctor," reproductions of which still sell very well.

At the National Gallery they have no means whatever of ganging popular taste, save by the number of students' copies made. About twelve hundred complete copies of pictures are made by students each year, and up to a few years ago the directors used to publish the number of times each picture was copied. The figures given in the old reports are interesting. In the British School, Constable and Landseer long headed the list, thought towards the end their popularity materially declined, and has certainly suffered a considerable diminution since. Turner's "Chichester Canal" almost rivalled "Dignity and Impudence," and Romney's "Lady Hamilton" came but little behind Constable's "View on Hampstead Heath." In the Foreign Schools Greuze was most frequently copied, and with Cuyp and Van der Velde, made the first three. But the mere fact of students preferring such pictures is by no means a sure test of public appreciation.

A fairer criterion of the demand for the Old Masters can be obtained in the big dealer's, Frank Hanfstaengl, nearly opposite the National Gallery. This house, which deals very largely in carbon reproductions of the Old Masters, reports that one picture, Raphael's "Sistine Madonna," sells far more than any other. Next comes Botticelli, almost all of whose chief pictures are in brisk demand. Jean Baptiste Greuze comes third, and his familiar "Girl with an Apple" ranks first of his pictures. Among the Masters whose works are constantly asked for are Bellini, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, Holbein, Filippo Lippi, Murillo, Moroni, and, of course, Velasquez and Rembrandt. Rembrandt would probably come in the three first, but that his pictures are so often used as illustrations in periodicals. This spoils their sale separately, for those who can well afford good reproductions prefer less hackneyed pictures, and those with whom cost is a consideration cut the pictures out of the magazines and frame them.

It is surley time for the Academicians to fill up the vacancy in the list of their Honorary Foreign Academicians. Even as it is, it is not a very inspiring catalogue. MM. Dubois, Guillaume, Gerome, Knaus, and Menzel are scarcely the five most eminent names in modern Continental art, and very seldom does any one of the five figure in any part of the Academy catalogue except its first page. The next choice—and we believe the election will not be long deferred—should be of some name a little in line with the art of the day. The mode changes, and just now changes very rapidly; and these foreign members hold their honorary distinction for life. It is inconsistent not to recognise in their choice the influence already beginning to be so largely felt within the walls of the Academy itself.

Mr. Leader and Mr. Seymour Lucas are full Academicians. We believe Mr. Gregory and Mr. Abbey are only R. A.'s elect; that is, they have been elected, but they have not yet complied with the regulations of the Academy. One of these is that the new R. A. must deposit a picture known as his diploma picture, and which shall be accepted as such by the Academy. Till this formality is concluded, the election is not complete. Such delays are not unusual, and "R. A. elect" is a familiar affix in an Academy catalogue.

It is very satisfactory to see how many towns are following the examples of Liverpool and Manchester, and starting and afterwards adding to art galleries. The patron is disappearing, as the painter has every reason to know, still pictures are being bought, and galleries founded. Aberdeen has followed this admirable fashion, and we have the pleasure to announce that an excellent picture, by Mr. R. W. Allan, has been chosen for the City's collection. It is one of the advantages of dealing with a Corporation that terms are liberal, and that the painter is not likely to be beaten down. The good picture commands a good price. Five hundred guineas, has been paid for Mr Allan's landscape.

It is said that when Professor A. H. Church, F. R. S., resumes work upon the wall paintings in the Palace of Westminster, he will probably bring into use a new apparatus which has been constructed to his order for the better cleansing of these beautiful frescoes. The object of this machine is to produce by means of a manual air compressor a powerful air jet charged with bread crumbs, which are distributed over the surface of the picture. It was first tried last autumn in the Royal Gallery, where Maclise's famous paintings are situated, but had to be sent back to the makers in order that certain alterations in its construction might be effected, but even when these were done it did not prove altogether satisfactory. During next summer the Professor proposes to cleanse once again the whole of the frescoes in the House of Lords, as well as the four glazed paintings in the Peers and Commons coridors, the surfaces of which are covered with numerous dark patches which he believes to be of fungoid growth.

An operatic prima donna has often been known to make queer demands upon her manager. A recent instance is the case of Frl. Wedekind, the justly celebrated soprano who is principal singer at the Royal Opera House, Dresden. This lady, it is said, declined to renew her engagement at Dresden unless her fiance was granted a Government appointment. Even Kings have to bow to the aristocracy of art, so that his Majesty of Saxony graciously acceded to Frl. Wedekind's request, and appointed her young man an assessor of taxes. We can hardly imagine in this country a situation in which Mr. Faber, as impressario of Covent Garden, must approach Mr. Balfour with a request for a Treasury appointment for the sweetheart of a recalcitrant vocalist.

Many references have been made to the enormous success gained throughout Italy by the dramatic oratorios written by the priest-composer, the Abbe Perosi. We now learn that these works will probably be introduced to England next Spring, and also to France, Germany, and Austria, by the publishers, Messrs. Ricordi, who will engage a quartette of leading vocalists expressly to sing the principal parts in the "Resurrection of Lazarus" and other oratorios in the original Italian. The Abbe Perosi, by the way, has just undertaken to set to music a new Latin poem by the Pope, in celebration of the completion of the century.

As a preliminary to filling in with mosaic work one of the three vacant spaces in the Central Hall at St. Stephen's, the panel over the entrance to the corridor leading to the Commons' lobby has just been opened up for the reception of Sir Edward Poynter's cartoon of St. David. This will immediately face the presentment of St. George by the same artist, which was erected some years ago, and the brilliant colouring of which is always a source of admiration when the hall is lighted. It is expected that by the time that Parliament reassembles in February next the work will have been completed, leaving only the panels to the right and left, in which are to be placed by-and-by the late Mr. Albert Moore's designs of "St. Andrew" and "St. Patrick."

The photography coupon appears to be the latest device of London rascality. The dodge is to call at some modest house in the suburbs and offer to sell for sixpence or a shilling a coupon purporting to entitle the purchaser to have his portrait taken by a named photagrapher at a great reduction on the usual price. The coupons are carefully printed and are easily regarded as genuine by the unwary, though they are absolutely unauthorised. In some neighbourhoods they have had a large sale, and the photographers involved have been besieged by purchasers demanding fulfilment of the contract. Of course they could only explain that they were not responsible, but it has not always proved easy to convince the other victims.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm and some excitement at St. James's Hall when M. Paderewski made his only appearance this season in central London and a special Monday popular concert was given in his honour. M. Paderewski, it is well known, adopts a totally different reading of Schumann's music to that taught by the composer's widow to her pupils; but although, perhaps, the interpretation may not be accepted by the disciples of the true "Schumann, school," and the last movement of the sonata, indeed might be considered as lacking in dignity, yet the performance on the whole was very interesting. Its most acceptable feature beyond much question was a delicate and expressive reading of the slow movement. After the sonata the popular pianist, according to custom in such cases, was recalled again and again, and one excited gentleman began, to remonstrate with the audience for demanding an encore. At any rate, M. Paderewski, made no demur, and, sitting down again at the Erard piano, he gave a delightful rendering of Rubinstein's Barcarolle.

Dr. Dvorak, perhaps now that Brahms is dead the most famous of the great serious composers of Austro-Hungary, has just received from the Emperor, on the occasion of the Royal Jubilee, the decoration, "For Arts and Sciences." This order, it seems, is very rarely bestowed, the last musician who received it being Brahms himself. Her von Dohnanyi, who gave his last recital in London yesterday, has received intimation that he has won the prize for a pianoforte concerto offered by Boesendorfer, the pianoforte maker of Vienna. There were 72 competitors, two of whom were originally bracketed with Herr won Dohnanyi.

The Carl Rosa season at the Lyceum now definitely settled, and among the "special" engagements for London is Madame Duma, who, it may be recollected played the chief part in "Diarmid," by the Marquis of Lorne and Mr. McCunn. "Diarmid" is, however, not to be given this season, when, apart from the ordinary repertory, reliance will chiefly be placed upon Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Tristan, Die Meistersinger (Munich version), Die Walkure, The Lily of Killarney and La Gioconda. The statement that Mr. Ben Davies has been engaged is, we believe, inaccurate. Indeed, the popular Welsh tenor, who now that he will so shortly be stepping into Mr. Lloyd's shoes is not at all likely to sing in opera outside of Covent Garden hopes early in January to start a long tour of the Continent.

The production of the new opera at the Savoy, will be probably during the first week of January. The ground work of the piece is, the French light opera, upon which was based The Merry Monarch, an old American success. In accordance, however, with the modern custom in London the libretto has been rewritten by Mr. Brookfield, and entirely new music has been composed by Mr. Ivan Caryll. The story is very Gilbertian. In an impossible kingdom a daily sinner is required for the torture. The nation, however, becomes so virtuous that there is a perfect epidemic of blamelessness, and a victim cannot be found. One, nevertheless, is eventually discovered in a wandering youth, whose part we should imagine will be played by that bright little actress, Miss Emmie Owen. The sacrifice is about to be offered, when the Court Necromancer, learned in the doctrine of the horoscope, discovers that the youth is born under the same star as the King, and, accordingly, that the fate of the two is inexorably bound up together. The youth has escaped, and messengers are sent in all directions to recall the Royal guards, who originally had orders to capture him dead or alive; while the courtiers, to alleviate the vivid alarm of the once merry monarch, continually put the clock back. As Mr. Passmore and Mr. Lytton will, it is assumed, play the parts of the King and the Necromancer, there ought to be plenty of fun.

The next production, about the third week of January, will be M. Clerice's new Spanish opera at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The story, we believe, is that of two jealous men, a miller and a bailiff, each in love with the belle of a Spanish village. The miller meets with some surprising adventures, eventually it is rumoured, making love to the bailiff's own sweetheart, before matters are properly explained. The story will offer plenty of opportunities for effective stage-setting.

Matters at the Opera, as was anticipated, seem in a fair way towards settlement, and little more is likely to be heard of the question by the public. Indeed, apart from the "principle," a point not likely long to trouble men of business, the only question left is as to the odd £1,000 a year rent, or, in other words, a difference of £450 to Mr. Faber, £250 to Mr. Grau, and £150 each to Mr. Higgins and Earl de Grey. To seriously suppose that for so comparative a trifle Mr. Faber would be willing to upset all his arrangements, and that the artists and subscribers of the Royal Opera would consent to migrate in a body from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, would be vastly absurd. An amusing feature of the incident lies in the anxious inquires whether Senor Lago is likely to be appointed manager, made by certain worthy folk who had declared so earnestly that they never, never would desert Mr. Maurice Grau.

THE King of Swedan and Norway has refused his sanction to the resolution of the Storthing in favour of having a separate flag for Norway.

NOTHING is said in the report of the Burma Railways Company as to any extension being contemplated which would tap the trade of Yunnan. The gross earnings of the line in 1897-98, compared with the previous year, showed the satisfactory increase of a little over Rs. 2,00,000; but the working expenses were upwards of Rs. 3,00,000 higher, their percentage to earnings rising to 58·6, as against 55·98 per cent. Over Rs. 1,00,000 of the increased expenses occurs under the head of police, the charges for which, when the lines were worked by the State, were not shown in the railway accounts, whereas, under the contract seven-tenths of the cost has new—as on guaranteed railways generally—to be borne by the railway. In addition to the 2 3-4 per cent. already distributed, a dividend of 1-2 per cent. is announced.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE PALI HILL LINKS.

THE affinity foursomes seem as evasive as the jam in "Alice in Wonderland" which hovered between yesterday and to-morrow, but never reached to-day. The competition has again had to be postponed on account of another cycle carnival—the last it is to be hoped from a golfer's point of view—until a proper cycling track is made in Bombay.

The golf greens are suffering very much from the present cold weather, in spite of Mr. Marshall's efforts to keep them in good order. Golfers must, we fear, be content with very moderate putting results till next monsoon comes round.

Some one wrote a few remarks in a local paper the other day concerning the Pali Hill Golf links, and suggested that a good course could be made there if (there always is an "if") the stones were cleared away. I think Mahim sands would make a better course if the sand were cleared away, or Dakoor jungle if the trees were all cut down. The chance of making a good course at Pali Hill is about as good as that of Dame Partlett who tried to mop up the flowing tide. Given six years of English climate, with a few thousand square yards of good turf, and half a lack of rupees to spend in labour, Pali Hill might be made into a Golf course, but even then its quality would not be A 1.

One has to admit with sorrow that Golf in India is rather a failure. I don't think English professionals would play out here. I can't imagine Vardon on the Bombay links. There is nothing to make one play a shot with anxiety, which is the charm of Golf. If you top your drive or your iron shot it doesn't matter: you get just as near the hole, if not nearer than a man who plays the shot correctly, consequently a good player has no encouragement to stick to his golf. A man who hasn't the remotest idea of the game can and often does get round in Bogey's score. He would not ever get round many courses at home.

Talking of English professionals I hear privately that Braid and Vardon are going to America. It will be a revelation I think to Americans to see these two professionals. The game is making great strides in Yankee-land, but they don't seem as yet to have turned out much golfing talent.

This year, it is to be hoped, some of our scratch players will go to Calcutta and have a try for West of India championship. Mr. Stewart's winning score this year could very easily be beaten. We have several Bombay men who are quite up to scratch form, and they certainly ought to see what they could do at Tollygunge.

X.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, Cowasji Hormusji, A. G. Viegas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. K. M. Shroff

POLICE CHARGES.

The following was referred to the Municipal Commissioner:—5. Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 8585, dated the 27th December, 1898—Forwarding with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 2350, dated the 26th March last, copy of a letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay, No. B, K.-44, dated the 17th November 1898, and of the statements accompanying it, and requesting that arrangements may be made for the payment into the Government Treasury of Rs. 9,169-3-4 which amount appears to be still due from the Corporation on the 31st March 1898, on account of Police charges.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. VINCENT.

At the conclusion of the agenda, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji referred to the approaching retirement of Mr. Vincent, and moved the following proposition: The Standing Committee puts on record their sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. R. H. Vincent C. I. E., as a member of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Dr. Cowasji remarked that this was the last time that Mr. Vincent was present at their meeting, and he thought it was their duty to take this opportunity of expressing their deep regret they felt in parting with him. Mr. Vincent's long experience and thorough knowledge of the city had proved very useful to them while considering questions affecting the welfare of the people. He had by his courteous and winning manners rendered himself a very popular police officer, and his service to the Municipality were simply invaluable.

Dr. Viegas in seconding the resolution, endorsed the remarks made by Dr. Cowasji. He thought the value of services rendered by Mr. Vincent to the City could not be exaggerated. His sympathetic and courteous nature had been in evidence as long as he had been a member of the committee. They had also been greatly benefited by the valuable advice which he used to give them at the meeting of the committee and the Corporation. His sympathy with the people of this city was prominently brought to their notice, when Mr. Dadabhoy Novroji visited this city after his entrance to the House of Commons.

Dr. Katrak observed that Mr. Vincent was one of the members of the Standing Committee as well as one of their best citizens. The Police all over the world was generally treated with hostility by the people, but ever since Mr. Vincent came in Bombay as Commissioner of Police, the minds of the people had undergone a change owing to his able and admirable administration of his department. His general disposition, his tact and great ability had made him popular in the city, and he (the speaker) thought that such qualities ought to be emulated by officers of such high position. He was grateful to Mr. Vincent for the encouragement and support he received at his hands as a junior member of the committee and the Corporation.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in echoing the sentiment expressed by the previous members said that Mr. Vincents popularity was quite apparent at the time of the riot, for his presence made the rioters disperse at once. In the Standing Committee besides helping them with his knowledge and experience of the city he rendered their debates very lively by his genial presence. He jealously guarded the interests of the city whenever occasion required, but he was equally jealous of the interests of the police force over which he presided, for he never allowed any reduction of the police grant. (Laughter).

Mr. Shroff wished Mr. Vincent long life and prosperity in his retirement.

Mr. Kabraji said that the gallantry displayed by Mr. Vincent during the riots was simply admirable and he thought it was very difficult to find a Commissioner of Police of Mr. Vincents' talents and ability.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fuzulbhoy and Mr. Muljí having referred to Mr. Vincent's valuable services, the Commissioner of Police and a member of the Municipality the Chairman also endorsed the views expressed by the members.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Vincent thanked the Committee for the kind terms in which the members had referred to his services. His services in India he said extended to a period of 34 years, out of which he served as the Commissioner of Police and a member of the Corporation for about five years. He was after all a human being, and as such, he might have failed sometimes in the performance of his duties, but he hoped he always tried to do his best for the city and the Corporation. By his long stay in his country, he was not in the least harmed, and from his long experience he could say that if one were to live moderately and well, he could live in India as long as in any European country. He had spent the best part of his life in India. He would never forget the cordiality and good-feelings existing among the members of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The Bombay public at large would be glad to hear His Excellency the Governor's Band play either at the Esplanade or the Victoria Gardens Bandstand. It is now, I think, about two or three years that the citizens of Bombay have not had the good luck of hearing His Excellency the Governor's Band play at the abovenamed stands. But now that the epidemic seems to be on the wane, I hope that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will not hesitate to obtain His Excellency's permission.—Yours, &c.,

MOSHEEROTOJAR.

Jan. 4.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is notified for information that the provisions of G. O. C. C. No. 457, dated the 13th July 1893, authorizing extensions of service with bounty and advance of deferred pay, ceased to have effect from 21st October 1898.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of the existing practice of the wearing of beards by pioneers being discontinued, and the Queen's Regulations for the army are to be amended accordingly. Attention has again been drawn to the practice of shaving off the moustache which is a military offence.

THE DELHI CAVALRY CAMP.

WITH THE SOUTHERN CAVALRY DIVISION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP ALIGARH JAN. 1.

WHEN I arrived here on the 30th December I found the only corps which had arrived was I Battery R. H. A. from Mhow. The horses of the Battery were looking fit after their long march. The staff had arrived on the 28th and the camps of the different brigades had been marched out ready for their arrival. In the cold weather which now prevails in this part of India, early marching is not in vogue, and to strip horses of their clothing early in the morning is not advisable. About 11 a.m. the baggage of the different corps began to arrive, most of the regiments marching in between 12 and 1 o'clock. The 1st Bengal Lancers did not arrive till Saturday morning.

As regards the native troops the palm for condition and class of horses must be given to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, whose ranks included a large number of very serviceable medium-sized walers. Why are not the same class available in Bombay?

It would be difficult to find a finer force of cavalry than the Division now assembled at Aligarh. The force is under the command of Colonel Babington of the 16th Lancers' fame, who has Lt.-Colonel Tinley of the Bombay Lancers as Assistant Adjutant-General.

A description of the force may be useful:—The 4th Brigade commanded by Colonel Baden Powell, 5th D Gs is composed of the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 5th Bengal Cavalry. The 5th Brigade commanded by Colonel G. Money, Central India Horse, has the 9th Lancers, 8th Bengal Cavalry. The 6th Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas, Poona Horse, comprises the 1st Bengal Lancers, 14th Bengal Lancers, H and I Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery under Colonel Coxhead. R. H. A. Total strength nearly 3,000 men and horses and 12 guns.

Owing to crops the camp has had to be spread out a great deal, being a mile and a half from end to end.

The weather yesterday was cold and threatening and great coats were worn all day. But the New Year's morning broke clear and sunny, and it is hoped that the weather will hold up at any rate until Delhi is reached. The advance on Delhi begins to-morrow, the Northern Force starting from Umballa at the same time. They will have 37 miles further to go to reach Delhi. The orders for the advance are out and maps are being diligently studied and routes marked on them.

Much speculation prevails as to where the big fight will take place; but the general impression is that the Southern Force will forestall the Northern by siezing Delhi, and that the principal will fight be north of Delbi on the 6th or 7th January. A programme of an assault-of-arms to be held on the 14th January has been published. I hope to tell you more about this in my next letter which will be from Delhi.

ROBBERY OF HISTORICAL JEWELS AT KOLHAPUR.

A CASE of dacoity of unusual interest, writes a correspondent, is at present engaging the attention of the people of Kolhapur in which the complainant, Mr. Chintopant Ragunath Kukde, a well-known goldsmith of Bombay, was plundered of historical jewels of the value of two lakhs of rupees. These jewels formed part of the State ornaments of Tippu Sultan. The magisterial inquiry commenced on December 22nd, and lasted till the 28th inst., when it was suspended for evidence to be taken on Commission at Calcutta. The inquiry is being held by Mr. Bhide, First Class Magistrate, and khazgi karbari to the Durbar. Messrs. Daudwate and Savunt appeared for the defence, Mr. Godinho and Mr. Apte representing the prosecution. The accused who are Pathans were arrested at Madras ten months ago, and are charged with dacoity and the receipt and retention of stolen property. At the outset, Mr. Daudwate drew the attention of the Court to the serious illegality of detaining the prisoners in police custody for ten months in contravention of section 344 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which enacts, that persons accused of offences can only be detained in custody on remand.

The complainant's evidence, in addition to the accused, implicates two other persons, with being privy to the commission of the offence. The story of the complainant is that he was decoyed to Kolhapur by one Abu Bakr, now a convict for five years, under the inducement that he would influence His Highness to purchase the jewels. Through the connivance of certain individuals, Abu Bakr succeeded in obtaining free "pratique" at Kolhapur. The complainant and his party were accommodated in a house in the Sadr Bazaar, and the proprietor of the house also placed servants at their disposal and otherwise attended to their comfort. The jewel were never shown to his Highness, as he intimated through the Dewan in a letter to Abu Bakr that he was not then disposed to purchase the jewels. This letter was kept concealed from the complainant, but Abu Bakr, the owner of the house, in spite of the letter, entertained him with false hopes that they would bring about a sale of the property to his Highness. The jewels were shown round to the local chiefs and sardars, and were taken for the second or third time to the house of a third person on the afternoon of the day of the dacoity (June 14). The third man at this interview, called the complainant again at 8 p. m., and it was as he was returning from the house that the dacoity was committed. A little before the commission of the crime, Abu Bakr and the complainant called on their way at the house, where he wrote a letter to the third party at the instance of Abu Bakar couched in vague and indefinite terms, requesting him to meet a certain gentleman at 2·40 a.m. The complainant and Abu Baker then left, and at the railway station he was waylaid by the accused, who pillaged the complainant completely, inflicting serious hurt upon him. The complainant after the attack ran back to the house where he found the two accomplices and the landlord engaged with him in conversation. From thence the complainant proceeded to the theatre to make a personal complaint to His Highness who had gone to see a performance that night. Here he was rudely treated by the Guru Maharaj, who had preceded him thither. The accused were present at a musical entertainment arranged for the pleasure of the complainant, which was also attended by Abu Bakr, the landlord and his accomplice. The complainant then made a complaint to Lieut. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, who at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Abu Bakr and his confederate, but the case having been subsequently transferred to the State Authorities on the ground of jurisdiction, the warrant against the confederate was not executed. Witnesses were examined, who corroborated the complainant, and identified the property and the accused. The case is being watched with special interest, not only owing to the historical character of the jewels, but also to the fact that the complainant has excited much sympathy, as his appeals for redress and the long period for which he has been imprisoned without being brought to trial, having suggested doubts as to his guilt.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT MATHERAN.

MALCOLM HOUSE in Matheran was the scene of an interesting function last Tuesday. At about eleven o'clock in the morning Mr. J. Pereira, the popular Fouzdar of Matheran, was presented with an address by the residents and visitors of the Hill on the eve of his departure to Alibag. The gathering was one of the most successful of its kind, as it was attended by a large number of Mr. Pereira's friends and admirers. The chair was occupied by the Reverend Father Campos. Mr. Manecksji Kavasji Patel the hon. secretary, having read the address. The address said that Mr. Pereira had uniformly showed an unflagging zeal and interest in his work, and had carried out the onerous duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and the people living on the Hill. It also expressed a wish that Matheran may have in future a succession of Fouzdars of his capacity and integrity. It concluded with the hope that the Fouzdar may have a long and honourable career and that he may enjoy a long and prosperous life. On the conclusion of the reading of the address the chairman in formally presenting it to Mr. Pereira made a neat little speech, saying among other things, that although the Fouzdar would be far away from them in a few hours he would be always near their heart. Mr. Pereira in a few but appropriate words thanked all present for their kindness in making the present, and said that he would continue to perform his duties in the future as he had done in the past. The meeting then adjourned for refreshments which were liberally supplied by Mr. Ratansha Saderwalla proprietor of Malcolm House. After spending some time in conversation the meeting broke up at about 1 p.m.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER MEETING.

GENERAL'S INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI CAMP. JAN. 4.

THE annual encampment of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, which commenced on December 28th, came to a conclusion last night. The site of the camp which is admirably chosen, its environments being particularly well-adapted for military purposes, is the same as last year. In the past Lanoli and Igatpuri have alternately been chosen for visitation by the Corps, but in future the meeting will always be held at the latter station, as the purchase of the ground has just been completed by Lieutenant Draper, of Igatpuri, on behalf of his Regiment. Preparations for the reception of the force were commenced nearly a fortnight ago, when a fatigue party under Captain and Adjutant Iremonger and Sergeant-Major Harrison arrived, and under their supervision the tents were erected, the Officers' Mess being situated on the west side of the camp, and the Sergeants' Mess directly opposite on the east side. The necessary buildings—bath and cook houses, stables, together with the laying on of water—were put up under the direction of Lieut. J. C. D. Raper and Lieut. J. F. Pennock, and it speaks well for the efficiency of the directors that the camp was in a state of perfect preparedness four days before the arrival of the force. The number in camp, including all ranks, was about 400, out of a total strength of 1,050, and it is only due to the men to say, that being railway employes, a very large number found it impossible to obtain leave of absence, although personally anxious to undergo field training. Many of the men travelled long distances, the companies represented being from Jabalpur, Hirda, Bhusaval, Badnera, Nagpur, Sholapur, Lanoli and the five Bombay companies; the officers in camp being Lt-Col. R. L. Trevithick (in command), Major W. Shipp, Capt.-Adgt. E. Iremonger, Major H. C. Radford, Captains R. W. Campion, S. J. Sargant, R. C. H. Bernard, E. H. Hart, Lieutenants J. F. Pennock, H. M. P. Mitchell, E. R. Dangerfield, J. C. D. Raper, J. Marr, G. R. Webb, J. S. Mackeson, H. S. Jacob, W. G. Barnett, and Second Lieut. W. H. S. Scott, with Honorary Chaplain McKennelly. The President of the officers' Mess was Captain Sargant, with Lieuts. Raper and G. R. Webb on the Committee.

The camp was early astir, "reveille" being sounded at seven, and "chotah hazari" a quarter of an hour later. Guard mounting took place at 7 30, followed by staff parade after an interval of fifteen minutes. Breakfast was served at ten o'clock, the remainder of the hours up to tiffin being devoted to other drills and competitions, the day's work being concluded with a ceremonial parade at 4-30. Dinner was served at 7 p. m., and the evenings were devoted to enjoyment, forms of which were provided every night. The men are a fine body of fellows, particularly smart in many movements, and if slight errors could be detected they were noticeable only in battalion drill, experience in which is only gained during the time the Regiment is under canvas.

On Tuesday the camp was visited by Brigadier General Ventris, commanding Bombay District, who first observed the troops go through field firing. The plan of operations was that the force had intercepted a convoy of ammunition en route from Mandgaon to Kasara, the enemy being represented on the side of the hill by four large targets, on each of which were depicted nine men. The troops marched off the parade ground, and 1,500 yards from the convoy the men halted. Nos 1 and 2 companies, commanded by Major Radford and Captain Barnard respectively, were the firing and supports, and Nos. 3 and 4, Captain Sargant and Captain Hart being in command, were the reserves, and No. 1 took up a position on the right of No. 2 company. On the attack being ordered, sections of both companies advanced in extended order, and opened fire. After a few volleys had been delivered, the signal being given from Major Radford, further sections from the firing and supports followed up in extended order, and when 1300 yards distant, the latter section of No. 1 company joined the firing line, and volley firing was renewed, each party aiming at different targets. The attack moved on, and at 500 yards distant the command was given to advance

the annual camp ball took place when about 400 people were present,the largest attendance ever known. The music was played by members of the Igatpuri section of the band, and the programme consisted of 14 dances. On Saturday, the regimental sports were held on the cricket field, which was staked and roped off. The entries were exceedingly numerous. Captain Hart was first in the officers' handicap, being followed home by Lieut Marr. One of the most amusing events was a sack fight, between five men from each Company, and the final for the tug-of-war was gained by "F" Company. On Saturday evening, there was a really high-class display of fireworks, which were made entirely by Volunteer Osborne, who is a driver of Igatpuri. On Sunday, there was a church parade, and a further interesting concert was held on Monday. Many competitions amongst the men have taken place; the competition for the neatest kept tents in camp proved a most popular event, and resulted in "F" Company, taking the first and third prizes, the second falling to "B" Company. The Guard Mounting Competition was secured by "B Company, A and H Companies dividing the second and third prizes. The Company Drill Competition was decided on Tuesday afternoon "K" and "N" Companies winning first and second prizes respectively. All thing have an end,and the end of the meeting was celebrated by the Officers' Ball. The ball room was in the fitting sheds, which had been completely transformed, and on this occasion wore its hightest aspect. The walls and pillars were charmingly adorned with bunting and fancy drapery, while part of the room had been set apart for refreshments. The floral decorations were of the most beautiful description, and it should be said that the work, which must have been arduous, was carried out by Lieutenants Raper and Pennock. The ball-room was filled, and about ten Officers and their guests came from mess to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet," and as the gaily-dressed throng of dancers flitted about, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The dance was as exhilarating an affair as the merriest could desire, and from nine until long past midnight, to the strains of splendid music, the company waltzed and barn-danced and quadrilled and polka'd with an enthusiasm rarely seen. During the evening many of the officers were carried round the room on the shoulders of their men, and when the end came it was with regret that the people realised the annual camp was over.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middl. and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	4	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	35
Total	40	27	146
Total plague deaths to date	32,731	28,769	
Same date last year	50	51	122
	589		

MADRAS FREE FROM PLAGUE.

The Health Officer reports to-day, that Madras continues to be free from plague; that there are no patients in any of the Plague Hospitals,and that the Segregation Camps are free from suspects.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Sanitary Commissioner's office has issued the usual statement, showing plague seizures and deaths (of imported as well as indigenous cases) in the Municipalities and Districts of the Madras Presidency during the week ending the 17th ultimo. During the week only in one Municipality, viz. Conjeeveram, reported plague occurrences, of two imported cases and one death. The figures for the Districts exclusive of Municipal towns are as follows :—In Bellary there were 4 imported cases and deaths, and 32 indigenous cases and 20 deaths; in Kurnool, 1 imported case and 1 death; and 3 indigenous cases and 2 deaths; in North Arcot, 2 imported cases and 1 death; in Salem, 4 imported cases and 1 death and 21 indigenous cases and 18 deaths. The totals for the Districts are 11 imported cases and 6 deaths, and 91 indigenous cases and 38 deaths.—*Mail*, Jan. 2.

A SUIT FOR FOUR INCHES OF LAND.

His Honour the Recorder of Rangoon has delivered the following judgment in the suit brought by Moung Po Sone and Ma Toke against Maung Yen and two others to execute a conveyance, value at Rs. 375 to acquire their right to four inches of land. By the plaint the three defendants were joined in the action although the prayer was only that the first and second defendants should execute fresh conveyance of land, the subject of this suit, that was to say 2 ft. by 69 ft., which, it is alleged, the third defendant on behalf of first and second defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 375. As the suit has been withdrawn against the third defendant nothing need be said as to him. The other defendants admit receipt of Rs. 375 from the plaintiffs as being the price of 1st. 8 inches of land by 69ft. so that the time of myself, assisted by two learned Counsel, has been taken up for exactly 95 minutes in adjudicating upon a trumpery claim between these foolish people as to four inches of land. What has happened is this: That the plaintiffs having encroached upon the land of the defendants are anxious to get into their possession the land so encroached on, but as the house of the first defendant is standing on a portion of such land, it is not surprising that he does not wish to part with that bit which as he truly said would involve the pulling down of his house.The issue that had been raised is this: Did the first and second defendants by their vagent, the third defendant, sell to the plaintiffs 2ft. of land by 69 ft., and upon the evidence before me one only conclusion that I can come to is a negative one. This suit must consequently be dismissed with costs and although I cannot make an order that the defendants will execute, and the plaintiffs accept a conveyance of 1 ft. 8 in. by 69 ft., it is to be hoped that the indication of my opinion that such should be done will bring these people to reason and be the means of preventing more foolish and expensive litigation.—"Rangoon Times."

FROM THIBET TO THE LADY JOURNALISTS.

MR. ARTHUR A' BECKETT presided at a large meeting of the Women Journalists' Society, when Mr. A. H. Savage Landor lectured on his experiences in "The Forbidden Land." In introducing the lecturer, Mr. A' Beckett said he felt proud of being there, to preside for the second time at a lecture, on the invitation of the Women Journalists. Now he had the honour to introduce to the audience a man whom Mr. G. W. Steevens had described as "a perfect specimen of an English man who knew nothing of fear." Dr. Conan Doyle talked about "travellers and tales from the time of Defoe to the times of De Rougemont," and though we do know that some travellers' tales are strang, everything that Mr. Savage Landor had to say tha evening had been verified by English officials. The lecturer then proceeded to give an interesting account of his adventurous journey into the Forbidden Land. Mr. Lander was observant of all that was humorous, picturesque, or dramatic. His body, he said, was numbed with pain, his brain was active. He graphically described the scene of the torturers standing around ready for action, while the three lamas made every moment more hideous with their noise of cymbals, drums, and trumpets, he meanwhile standing bound, and held by the hair ready for the hot irons and the two-handed sword. His opinion of the Thibetans was in every way low. But of the two sexes the women were the superior and more courageous; but they were not beautiful.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original color without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 38 Farringdon Road, London England.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

THE INDIAN LIST.

THE following is a complete list of the New Year's Indian Honours List :—

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.—His Highnese Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, Nawab of Junagarh; Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired).

To be Companions.—The Honourable Mr. Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General; The Honourable Mr. Arundel, Indian Civil Service, a Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mysore,and Chief Commissioner of Coorg; His Highness Raja Kirti Sha, of Tehri (Garhwal); John Prescott Hewett, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in Home Department.

Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Colonel David Sinclair, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Inspector General of Jails, Chief of the Civil Medical Department, and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.—The Honourable Mr. Andrew Wingate, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in charge of the Plague Department; Kunwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthala: Major-General Gerald deCourcy Morton, C.B., British Service Commanding the Lahore District; Major-General George Corrie Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

To be Companions.—Babu Joy Gobind Law, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Jabalpur in the Central Provinces; John Sime, M.A., L.L.D., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab; Alexander Izat, M. I. C. E., agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway; Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, of Garhi, in the Alwar State; Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, Superintendent of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commodore, of Rawalpindi; Major Winthropp Benjamin Browning, Indian Medical Service Surgeon to the Governor of Fort St. George; Major John Joseph Holdsworth, Commandant of the Gorakhpur Light Horse; Francis Jack Needham, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya in the Lakhimpur District of Assam; Edulji Dinshah of Karachi.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for services rendered in connection with the epidemic of Plague in India:—

As Honorary Associates.—Captain John Lloyd Thomas Jones M.B., Indian Medical Service; Captain William Ernest Jennings, M.B., Indian Medical Service; Captain Arthur Frederick William King Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant William James Niblock M.B., Indian Medical Service.

As Honorary Serving Sisters.—Miss Lilian Robinson Miss Maud B. Kendall, Miss Jane Eleanor Wheatley, Miss Emma Ann Moles, Miss Jessie E.Blair Hitchman Miss Marion Hale, Miss Harriet Jane Horne, Sister Henrietta, and Mrs. Annis Dyson.

PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS.

Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute of nineteen guns at present enjoyed by His Highness Shri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Balarama Varma Kulashekhara Kritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G. C. S. I., of Travancore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Raja Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Sonpur State in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nowab as a personal distinction upon—Khan Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I. late Divisional Judge in the Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, C.I.E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction upon Pandit Govinda Sastri, Professor in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Wasudev Mahadev Samarth, Suba of the Baroda State,‖ in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in combating the plague. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—Sarukkai Gopala Chari, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency; Edavalath Kakat Krishnan, a retired Sub-Judge, and now Chairman of the Municipal Council of Tellicherry in the Madras Presidency; Rai Bahadadur Valluri Jagannatha Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—Khan Sahib Mohomedbhai Ibrahim, of Bombay; Khan Sahib Fakirji Jiwaji of Bombay; Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Shipping Agent and Licensed Broker in the Bombay Presidency; Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, of Bombay; Hakim Muhammad Dayem Hakim Abdulla Shah, of Bombay; Abdur Razzak bin Kartes, of Bombay; Fazalullah Lutfullah of Bombay; Samuel Essaji, of Bombay; Dr. Shamsuddin Jivabhai Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—Khan Sahib Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police; Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Contractor, Malakand; Khan Sahib Ghulam Haidar Khan, Achakzai, Khan Sahib Muhammad Akbar Khan, Wazir-i-Wazarat of the Kashmir Frontier Districts; Muhammad Abd-ul-Wahab Sahib, Madras; Khwaja Usaf Shah, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar in the Punjab; Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Representative of Her Highness Nawab Shams-i-Jahan Begum, C.I. of Murshidabad, and tutor and guardian of the Khagra minors; Munshi Mahsud Hassan Khan, Tahsildar of Karbal in the Mainpuri District in the North-Western Provinces; Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of the Maksudangarh State in the Central India Agency; Subedar-Major Ghulam Sadik Khan, Kohat Border Military Police; Sardar Mir Muhammad Hassan, Gitchki, of Sami.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—Rao Sahib Kesowji Nathu Saelor, of Bombay; Rao Sahid Vissanji Khimji, of Bombay; Karamsi Damji, of Bombay; Manekchand Kapurchand, of Bombay; Kushaba Chapaji Kale, of Bombay; Dhondiba Hanumantrao Barde, of Bombay; Dr. Krishnarao Vinayek Dhurandhar, Sanitary Commissioner of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—Rao Sahib C. Rangay Naidu, late Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nagpur in the Central Provinces; Deorao Jay Krishna Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar; Pundit Gopal Vishwas Rao, Minister of the Dhar State in the Central India Agency; Oyarat Chandu Menon, Sub Judge, Madras; Vembakam Srinivasa Charulu,Sub-Judge of Madura in the Madras Presidency; Mannernayanipalli Ramaswami Nayudu, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, Madras; Mathusami Aiyar Natarajaiyar, District Registrar of Tanjore, in the Madras Presidency; Medam Subbanna Chettiar, Municipal Councillor of Kurnool, in the Madras Presidency; Pagadala Kaveripakam Jagannadha Chettiar, Tahsildar of Kumbakonam in the Madras Presidency; Rijhumal Muiram, a Mukhtiyarkar in Sind, and Ottur Vasava Menon, Inspector of Police, Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—Pandit Janki Parshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Bhaiya Dirgui Deo, Zamindar of Untari in Palaman in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Mukund Lal Burman, Zamindar of Saidabad in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Bojolanand Mukerjee, late Manager of the estate of the late Annoda Persad Roy of Kassimbazar in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Behari Lal Barik, Gayawsi of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Surjya Narain Singh, retired Assistant Surgeon and now medical officer in charge of the late Maharaja of Hutwa's family; Babu Ram Bramha Sanyal, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta; Babu Dwarkanath Sircar, District Engineer of Nadia in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Bipin Behari Boss Assistant Manager of the Hutwa Raj; Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta; Thakur Ganesh Pershad Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police in Lucknow; Chaudhri Ranjit Singh, Landowner of the Bijnor District, in the North-Western Provinces; Thakur Gajraj Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces; Boota Singh, of Rawalpindi; Rai Sahib Sher Singh Store-keeper, Commissariat Department; and Babu Dulal Chandra Deb, Government Pleader of Sylhet.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague, Bakshi Mir Sadrudin Khan Ajmudin Khan, a resident of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency; Moulvie Abdul Kadir, Municipal Commissioner of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency; Muhammad Fariduddin, of Bombay; David Soloman, of Bombay, Navroji Behramji Santuk, of Bombay; Shaik Abdul Kadir, of Bombay; Shaik Adam Yusufbhai, of Bombay; Pallonji Pestonji Raghina, of Bombay, Saiyid Nisar Hussein, of Bombay; Saleh Muhammad Ibrahim, of Bombay; Shaik Lal Muhammad, Hospital Assistant of the Baroda Pesidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—Muhammad Munir Sahib, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Mufeed-i-Ahla-i-Islam, Madras; Munshi Muhammad Azim, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Kadir Baksh Khan Amdani, of the Dera Ghazi Khan district in the Punjab; Muzhar Ali, Superintendent of Customs at Berbera; Adarji Sorabji, Superintendent of Customs at Zaila; Mir Durra Khan, Gitchki Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob; Shaik Akbar Ali, Civil Hospital Assistant, Bengal Medical Department; and Sher Ali, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the value services rendered by them in combating the plague—Ghamaji Balaji Rukare, of Bombay; Govind Gopal Uchgaonkar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Belgaum Municipality in the Bombay Precidency; Datoo Ganesh Sabni, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Shivalal Motilal, of Bombay; Cashinath Sambhaji Moorkar, of Bombay; Nanabhoy Morobs, of Bombay; Purshotam Udhowji, of Bombay; Narayan Raghanath Gorakshakar, of Bombay; Muhlooji Narsooji, of Bombay; Dr. V. P. Chavan, of Bombay; Govindrao M. Dhukle, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—Raghavaraj Jagannayakulu Raju, retired Hospital Assistant, Madras; Arcot Wintel Shrinivasa Rao, Senior Superintendent of the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad; D.V. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Akola District Board, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—Lala Gopal Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Lala Arjan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Lala Raghunandan Lal, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Lala Murli Dhar, Pleader of Ambala; Babu Haran Chunder Mukerji, Assistant in the Office of the Superintendent Army Clothing, Bengal; Lala Nathu Ram, Sub-Engineer, North-Western Railway; Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, late Head Master of Dacca Collegiate School, in the Bengal Presidency; Babu Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, late Head Assistant to the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circl, in the Bengal Presidency; Pundit Dwarka Nath Sheopuri Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education in the Gwalior State, in the Central India Agency, and Thakur Lachman Das, Inspector of Levies, Dir.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar as a personal distinction upon Bhai Kishen Singh of Kurram.

THE WORLD'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

THE LARGEST OWNERS OF STEAM TONNAGE.

A LIST of twenty-one of the largest owners of steam tonnage has been published by the "Hamburgische Borsenhalle," compiled from the latest edition of the "Repertorie General" of the Bureau Veritas, Lloyd's Register, and other authorities, giving the number of "registered" sea-going steamships, with their total gross and net tonnage, owned by each Company. All small craft, such as river and harbour boats, lighters, barges, etc., are left out of the calculation. According to the figures given (and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy) it is clear that the two great German Companies (the Hamburg-American Packet Company and the North German Lloyd—the first mentioned more especially) have again acquired considerable further development during the past year, and that these two Companies now take rank some distance ahead of all other Shipping Companies as regards the amount of tonnage at their disposal. In order to allow of an easy comparison with the state of things existing a year ago, last year's figures are, in the following table placed under those of this year. The following is the list, the tonnage being calculated according to the British system of measurement :—

Companies.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
BRITISH.			
British India,S. N. Co	102	230,855	137,203
Last year	97	251,429	1-2,482
P. and O. Steam N. Co	58	274,736	157,976
Last year	69	283,110	164,296
Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand	60	87,837	53,726
Last year	62	85,239	39,571
Cunard Steamship Co	27	118,485	64 624
Last year	27	119,471	65,011
Pacific Steam Navigation Co	35	117,938	71,435
Last year	41	123,336	77,774
Isnay, Imrie and Co. White Star Line,	21	123,980	78,705
Last year	21	114,380	68,364
T Wilson, Sons and Co	86	180,338	116,902
Last year	81	159,-93	103,490
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co	42	19,980	11,970
Last year	42	20,393	12,537
GERMAN.			
Hamburg-American Packet Co	85	42 ,013	261,435
Last year	69	283,945	174,990
North German Lloyd	78	383,20-	224,010
Last year	67	2-5,913	152,126
Hamburg S. American S. Nav. Co	31	116,307	70,975
Last year	32	109,516	66,442
Hansa German S. Co	39	106,962	68,885
Last year	37	84,887	54,416
FRENCH.			
Messageries Maritimes	64	233,929	115,172
Last year	63	229,837	114,500
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	62	187,447	67,735
Last year	64	166,701	72,113
ITALIAN.			
Navigazione Generale Italiana	101	153,506	113,491
Last year	96	171,041	105,598
AUSTRIAN.			
Austrian Lloyd	69	148,236	88,935
Last year	72	146,969	87,880
SPANISH.			
Compania Transatlantica	35	125,432	77,164
Last year	36	121,161	78,702
DANISH.			
United Steamship Co.	113	95,177	50,942
Last year	103	85,525	50,719
RUSSIAN.			
Russian Steam Nav. Trading Co.	78	86,575	56,969
Last year	75	80,559	53,342
TURKISH.			
Idarei Massousieh	67	55,953	34,021
Last year	69	57,842	35,664
JAPANESE.			
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	84	209,617	130,539
Last year	68	161,6 8	101,383

THE RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

CONCERNING THE ALLEGED "SULKS."

THE *Outlook* gives some interesting particulars from an authoritative source in regard to the relations of Great Britain and France. As to the statement that the Quai d'Orsay "sulks" the question is asked, "How is it that no interval whatever was allowed to occur between the departure of the Baron de Courcel and the arrival of his successor?" "The circumstance that M. Paul Cambon actually came to London before Baron de Courcel left scarcely seems to bear out the suggestion that the French Government is either out of temper with us or desirous of seizing an opportunity to show ill-will. In point of fact, there is the very best authority for saying roundly that the charge of sulking is untrue.

"Those who are acquainted with M. Delcasse declare that he is not the kind of man to assume such an attitude; those who know M. Cambon best find it impossible to believe that he would have undertaken the responsible post which he has just accepted were he expected to be a party to a childish policy of won't play. To put it on the lowest ground, that way professional failure lies, and M. Cambon's career has been an exceptionally brilliant one. After seven successful years at Constantinople and the attainment of a status in the French Diplomatic Service which makes him one of its strongest members, he is the last man who could be forced to become the puppet of a petty and unworthy policy. There is every ground for stating that the new Ambassador comes here, not only with the best personal disposition towards us—although he does not speak English readily, one of his grandparents was English—but representing an official desire to discuss at the earliest convenient opportunity, and in the friendliest manner, the points at issue between his country and ours.

"His Excellency returns to France for Christmas, but will be back again early in January; and it is then hoped that conversation between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay will begin in earnest. Not only is the French Government, we are told, ready to talk over most subjects with Lord Salisbury; it is hopeful that the discussions on whatever points may be raised will have a successful termination. The questions at issue between Great Britain and France can be discussed, it is contended, is business questions are discussed between business men. The two parties in the case—neighbours having intimate dealings with one another—are equally interested in coming to terms. They are also, it is insisted, desirous of doing so.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

IN view of the problems affecting the industries, trade, and finances of India, which are just now under discussion writes a contemporary it would be improper to neglect the fact that a demand is being made in the dependency for the imposition of countervailing duties on imports of "bounty-fed" beet sugar from the Continent of Europe. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial to the Government of the Presidency on the subject, expresses fears that the prosperity of sugar cultivators and refiners in India is being slowly but surely undermined by the constantly increasing imports of the European article. Judging from the statistics, it would appear that it is only within the last three financial years that the competition of beet sugar has become serious, as will be seen from the following table of imports compiled by the Allahabad "Pioneer," a paper which seems disposed to support the demand for countervailing duties :—

	Beet. Cwt.	Rs.
1887-88	12,606	1,49,577
1888-89	2,355	40,125
1889-90	21,297	6,68,927
1895-96	724,519	88,38,412
1896-97	880,376	1,01,47,134
1-97-98	2,182,863	2,36,18,338
	Cane.	
1887-88	1,702,396	2,06,53,783
1888-89	1,448,126	1,73,72,518
1889-90	1,572,324	2,10,92,190
1895-96	1,900,325	2,18,10,913
1896-97	1,802,088	2,09,72,047
1897-98	2,052,531	2,34,69,592

Of the increase in the imports of beet sugar into India there can be no doubt, but what seems a little remarkable is that the competition does not appear to have had any adverse influence on the imports of cane sugar, which also competes with the native cane sugar of India. If we are to assume that beet sugar is adversely affecting the Indian cane industry, which has at least the natural protection of being at the door of the consumer instead of having to pay ocean carriage and other charges, it might have been expected that the trade in imported cane sugar would be hit the first. Of course the imports of cane sugar are liable to fluctuation according to crop variations; but the table above gives no indication of a contraction of the trade in consequence of the competition of the beet sugar. Rupee prices of sugar as the Indian ports—and these are said to govern prices in the inland markets—have, however, undoubtedly fallen, as will be seen from the following table, which we also quote from the Allahabad paper :—

	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
1893-3	14 0 5	... 10 4 3
1893-4	13 12 5	... 10 1 4
1894-5	12 5 9	... 9 0 9
1895-6	11 9 7	... 8 7 10
1896-7	11 9 7	.. 8 7 10
1897-8	11 1 10	.. 8 2 11

A considerable number of refineries have been closed, it is stated, in the Jessore district of Bengal and according to the Bengal Chamber's memorial, the stoppage of the remaining sugar factories in that district seems not improbable. In the North-west Provinces and Oudh also the native refining industry is said to have practically ceased. Apart from the effect on the industrial employment of the native population of India, the question has, of course, an important bearing on the land revenues of the Government of India. The increase in the imports of sugar—beet and cane—last year as compared with 1889-90 was 2,611,773 hundred weights, a quantity which, it is said, represents the sugar output of 329,611 acres of land under cane in India. It is pointed out that the area of land under cane sugar in India has contracted to about this extent; indeed, if we compare the acreage for 1896-7 with that of 1891-2 a decrease of 448,511 acres is shown, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Acres.	
1891-2	3,100,232	Average 2,898,230
1892-3	2,798,637	
1893-4	7,897,042	
1894-5	2,764,656	
1895-6	2,936,162	
1896-7	2,651,721	

This decrease has been observable in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Oudh, the North-west Provinces, and Madras. The only province which shows an expansion, we are told, is the Punjaub. There the extension is attributed to the spread of canals, and it is said to be small compared with the increase of other crops. The lost to the Government however, it is contended, must not be estimated merely by the contraction of the acreage, but also by the absence of the extension which ought to have resulted from the increase of population, the additional facilities for communication, and what should be the progressive well-being of the people of India. The cheapness of canal water carriage, it is suggested, may have assisted the sugar grower in India to face the competitive decline of prices. But it is urged that should the decline continue the cultivator will be unable to pay either rent or canal dues, and that the Government revenues alike from the land and the canals will thus suffer. The industry at present gives employment to about 2,000,000 people (not, it must be admitted, a large proportion of the population of India), and is said to represent an annual turnover of Rx. 15,000,000. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from land under cane is stated as Rx. 350,000. Other estimates put the value of the industry at a higher figure—one of them at Rx. 33,000,000. An Antwerp firm is said to have recently asked one of the leading sugar-refining companies in India for offers for large quantities of semi-refined beet sugar, an inquiry which is regarded as promising an additional "flood" of beet sugar in the Indian markets. To the argument that countervailing duties would increase the cost of sugar to the consumers in India; the reply is given that refined sugar would alone be affected, and that it is chiefly consumed by the well-to-do classes, a reply which, it will be observed, scarcely harmonises with the complaint that the grower, as well as the refiner, complains that the prices obtained (in his case for raw sugar) are unremunerative. There is much more in the argument—which is also advanced—that there is

NO REAL ANALOGY

between India and Great Britain as regards countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar, inasmuch as India is a producer of sugar for her own consumption and Great Britain is not. India is not, like the West Indies, asking for the protection of its British market, but merely for the protection of her own interior market. The matter, moreover, touches the over-present exchange question; for, by excluding foreign sugar, India would—other things remaining equal—improve her credit balance of trade just as much as by excluding silver, and it is on a large credit balance that a high exchange depends. If the sugar, or the silver, continued to enter India in spite of the duties, then the Government would at least have the additional revenue as a compensation for the depression of exchange; and even Lord Farrer seems to think that import duties for remedying exchange are not so bad as import duties for any other purpose. But it is far from clear that it is the competition of beet sugar which is checking the Indian cane-planting industry; countervailing duties on beet sugar might, for instance, only increase the importation of cane sugar from Mauritius and elsewhere. Mauritius sugar, as it is, seems to hold its own against beet sugar in India.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

WASHED OFF THE COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

THE "Times of Ceylon" tells the tale of a peculiar accident that occurred at Colombo on Tuesday evening, at about half-past 5 o'clock, when a very unusual sea suddenly worked up from the South-West, with the result, that three people were washed into the water by an enormous wave. The sea had been quite calm, and the weather fine the whole day, and the sudden rough sea could not be explained. As usual, there were a large number of people out on the break water, walking about or fishing, and, when the waves came tumbling over, three men—a Burgher and two natives—were caught by one of the waves, and washed into the harbour. A European gentleman and three ladies happened to be fishing in a boat near where the accident occurred and rescued two. The other was carried some distance, and was rescued by a Mr. Jones of the steamer Ceylon, who was returning from a sail outside the harbour. The man was almost dead when picked up, and artificial respiration had to be induced.

PRINCE HENRY AND ESTERHAZY.

THE EMBRACING INCIDENT.

M. Rane has communicated to the *Matin* the following letter which has been addressed to him by Prince Henri d'Orleans: In an article on the 13th instant, which appeared in the *Matin*, you have committed two inaccuracies concerning myself. You revive the legend according to which I embraced Major Esterhazy on the steps of the Palais de Justice. I have already replied to M. Viviani on this subject. In saluting Major Esterhazy, as many others did, I desired to show my respect for military justice. No one could have spoken to me in any way at the "Poule au Pot" luncheon party. Although you seem to be informed as to what happened at that gathering, your good faith seems to have been taken advantage of, for at the time of the Zola trial I no longer belonged to the "Poule au Pot," having sent in my resignation for good reasons.

THE LOSS OF THE LONDONIAN.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

REUTER'S Baltimore correspondent telegraphs :—The eight additional survivors of the Furness liner "Londonian," who were brought in here by the Maria Rickmers, of Bremen, last night, are Captain Lee, Mr. Cottier, one of the officers; Behm, boatswain; Carisen, quartermaster; Webb and Carness, seamen; Darnell, Steward; and Martin, the cook.

The number of lives lost is eighteen, two of whom were cattle men, and the remainder members of the crew. They perished in attempting to leave the ship in a small boat.

The drowned include Mr. Murray, the chief officer, Mr. Stafford, chief engineer, Slazer, third engineer, Weigmann, carpenter, Nichols, steward, Waterman, messroom-steward, Ashford, fireman, Johnson, Neilsen, Petersen, Hendricksen, Crowley, Williams, Hennessy, and Howard, seamen, and an unknown man who was working his way to England.

About midnight, on November 28, in latitude 45.46, longitude 15.23, the Maria Rickmers sighted the Londonian burning a flarelight upon the bridge. The captain at once altered his course and made out the vessel to be a large steamer listed to starboard and almost on her beam ends. He hailed and received an answer.

A heavy swell and an east wind made it difficult to launch a boat, but the second mate, Lenz, with six men, put off. For three hours all attempts to reach the sinking ship were futile,but the rescuers succeeded in getting close to the stern of the wreck, and shouted to those on board, all of whom were huddled together on the bridge to come off. A line was then thrown from the boat, and with this made fast to their bodies those on board threw themselves into the water, whence they were hauled into the lifeboat. When the lifeboat reached the Maria Rickmers she could not get alongside, and the occupants were hauled on board by means of lines which were thrown to them.

The Londonian drifted off into the darkness, and undoubtedly sank.

Captain Lee, in the course of an interview, confirmed the details which have already been published regarding the wreck, and added :

"On November 27, after many failures, we succeeded in launching a boat, but it capsized. Behm, Carisen, Webb, Carness, Darnell and Martin were thrown back on to the deck, but the others were drowned orcrushed against the side of the London

PURELY PERSONAL.

To see Lord Curzon departing from London for his Vice-regal throne in India dressed like an ordinary tourist in a tweed suit, a blue overcoat, and a pot-hat writes a home paper, is an apparent anomaly which the journalistic philosopher will very naturally seize upon. But would it not have been much more surprising if he had turned up at Charing Cross Station in brilliant Vice-regal uniform seated in a gilded howdah, swaying gracefully to the movements of a gorgeously caparisoned elephant? The former situation is after all much more natural and British-like. The uniforms and the howdahs and the elephants will all appear in due season and in their proper ceremonial places; but we like to read that the man who has gone out to rule the millions of India in the name of the Queen wore a simple, unpretentious, democratic pot-hat. And no doubt, when the train started, he put away even the pot-hat and wore the more convenient and still more democratic cloth cap. And quite right too.

When the Czar of Russia was on his travels, says the "Review of Reviews," he met Lord Roberts, who chaffingly asked him when the Russians were coming to take India. "Never," he replied, energetically. "I could not conceive a greater disaster for Russia than that we should ever make the attempt." "Oh! You don't expect me to believe that?" persisted Lord Roberts. "Some day we shall have to fight you here." "No," replied Nicholas, "such a thing is altogether outside our ideas. It would be madness. Look at the immense distances, the enormous difficulties of transport, the loftiest mountains in the world to cross—it is impossible."

Mr. Budgett Meakin, who has just completed a history of Morocco, from the earliest times, read a paper the other day before the Royal Historical Society at St. Martin's Town Hall, on "A Moorish Tyrant of the Seventeenth Century." This was the infamous Muley Ismail, whose reign of fifty-five years is one of the most remarkable on record. Not only did he outvie Nero, Caligula, and Heliogabalus in his treatment of his subjects, whom he slew and tortured with his own hand for mere amusement, but he entered into friendly relations with Europe, while enslaving hundreds of Europeans, and made a proposal to Louis XIV. for one of his daughters. At the same time his harem contained twice as many women as did that of Solomon, and his surviving sons numbered 525 at the lowest computation, daughters not counting. All Europe stood in awe of him, and Portugal sought his assistance. European Ambassadors cringed before him, and the Arabs believed him to possess the secret of perpetual youth.

The Master, Warden, and Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company on Dec. 15 appointed the Rev. Charles Coverdale Tancock headmaster of Tonbridge in succession to the Rev. Dr. Wood, the new headmaster of Harrow. Mr. Tancock was a scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, and took a first class in "Lit. Hum." in 1874. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1880 and 1881. He was for nine years an assistant master of the Charterhouse and subsequently headmaster of Rossall School, in both which places he proved himself not only a good scholar and teacher, but one who understood how to manage and interest boys. He is co-editor with Mr. Merry-weather of "Cæsar de bello Gallico." The only thing against an otherwise admirable appointment is that he has to resign Rossall owing to ill-health. There were fifty candidates, out of whom five were chosen for the final selection.

We would rather, we confess, remarks a home paper that it had not fallen to the British Ambassador's wife to offer birthday congratulations on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps to the violent and reactionary old lady who is now *de facto* Empress of China. However, if it had to be, the thing appears to have been well done; throughout the proceedings the Dowager-Empress displayed the utmost cordiality. Her Majesty was especially gracious to Lady MacDonald, and once while conversing with her patted her playfully on the cheek. The Empress, according to the same message, "has a charming smile." She may well have smiled at the complete success of her recent proceedings, and her subjects, if we are not mistaken, will regard this homage of the Embassies as another signal proof of the awe which their formidable Government inspires among "foreign devils." We wonder, by the way, whether the Emperor, who was permitted to be present, also finds the Dowager's smile to be "charming."

We observe that Canon Barnett has come under the animadversions of some people on the ground that he proposes in his "Nineteenth Century" article to "abolish Deans and put Cathedrals under County Councils." Those who read his article instead of taking it second-hand from extracts will find he proposes (1) that the Bishop has the legal authority now held by Deans, and that one of the Canons called a Dean performs the Dean's work of superintending public services and the like; (2) that some representative body—a committee of County Council or of the *Diocesan Board*—be empowered to make suggestions to the Privy Council as to the use, &c., of the Cathedral. Making suggestions to a central authority is obviously a very different thing from taking direct control of the Cathedral. Whatever the merits of this proposal—and it is, of course, tentative—it is at least a practical proposal towards reform where reform is greatly needed.

The Court of Berlin has gone into mourning for two Princesses of the Royal House of Wurtemberg, who died within a few days of each other. They were sisters, being daughters of King William I., and sisters of the late King Charles. Princess Catherine, who was born in 1821, married her cousin Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, who died in 1870 and their only child is the present King William II. Princess Augustine, born in 1826, married Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar in 1851, and they have always been prominent and popular figures at Stuttgart, where they constantly resided. Prince and Princess Hermann were annual visitors to the Isle of Wight, usually staying for a month at Shanklin during the summer, and they were invariably the guests of the Queen at Osborne for a day or two. One of Prince Hermann's daughters is the widowed Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Weimar, whose sons are next heirs to the throne of the Netherlands, and in any case they will be two of the richest Royal personages in Europe.

Sir Arthur Ellis, who has been replaced as Equerry-in-Waiting on the Prince of Wales by Commander the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, has resigned the office of Equerry-in-Ordinary to his Royal Highness, in consequence of the Queen having appointed him to be Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords, a post which is worth £1,000 a year. Lady Ellis is a daughter of the late Lord Taunton, and a first cousin of Mr. Henry Labouchere.

Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., M.V.O., has been elected to, and has accepted honorary membership of the Society of Designers, in the place of the late Sir Edward Burne Jones. The other honorary members of the Society of Designers are her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and Sir E. J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy. The election of honorary members can only be made by the unanimous vote of the council. The Society of Designers has progressed in a remarkable manner since its formation in 1890, and now numbers upwards of a hundred members. The headquarters is at Clifford's Inn, Fleet street. Membership is open to all professional designers whatever their "style" of work. Such a broad basis as this should be a sure foundation for a healthy Society.

We regret to announce the death, at Pau, of Miss Emily Jenkinson, daughter of the late Sir George Jenkinson, M.P. "She had" (writes a correspondent) "an eventful history. She and her sister (Viscountess Maidstone) went about with their father during his canvassing for Gloucestershire, and made informal speeches at a time when such a thing was unknown. Miss Jenkinson was an accomplished writer, and some of her social articles in the 'John Bull' created quite a sensation in society. She was, moreover, as the late Mr. Edmund Yates always admitted, the "doyenne" of fashionable lady journalists; for she wrote the 'Chit-Chat' in the "John Bull" before any Society journals had appeared, and she came down in her ball dress on a Friday night to the office on more than one occasion to write her lively and good-natured accounts. Handsome, clever, and what was far better, kindly, sympathetic, and good, she was one of nature's gentle women."

Most amusing, however, is the thesis that above and beyond all Mr. Chamberlain is a Birmingham man: he has never seen or studied or understood anything save with relation to Birmingham. Every time a problem has arisen for solution, he has sought to know what the people of Birmingham would say of it.... Every time he goes away from his people he carries as it were a reduction of them in the presence of his thrall, Jesse Collings. He is his sole confidant, his private adviser, his pocket Birmingham. He takes him with him everywhere, to Parliament, to Sweden, to Egypt, to the Ministry among the Liberals and among the Unionists. In fact, what Mr. Jesse Collings thinks to-day Mr. Chamberlain thinks to-morrow, and (of course) all of us the day after. All we can say is that Mr. Collings's mind must be a little "jumpy."

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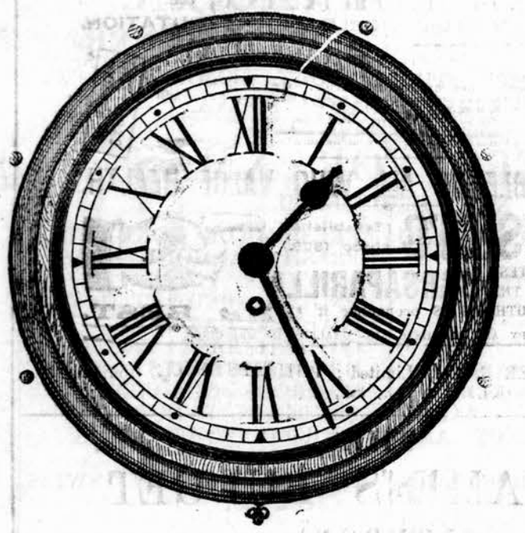

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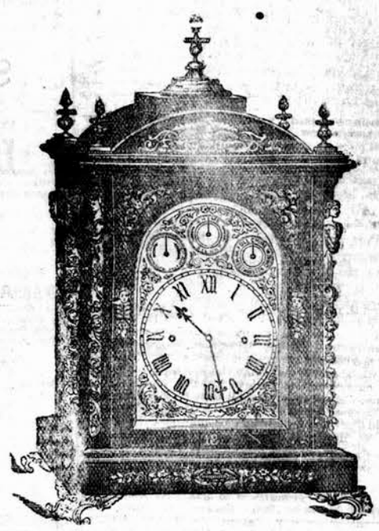

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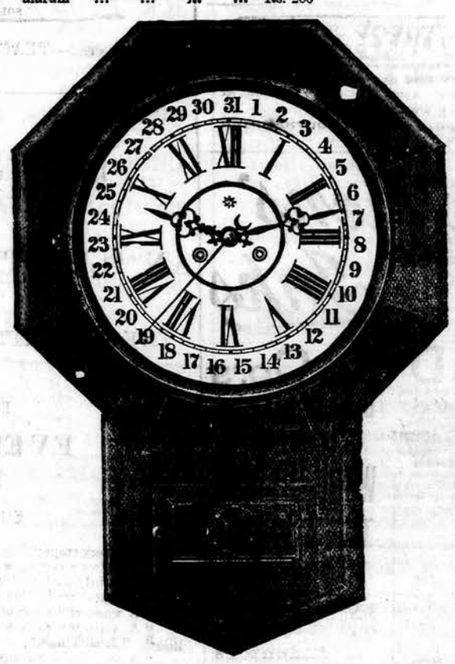

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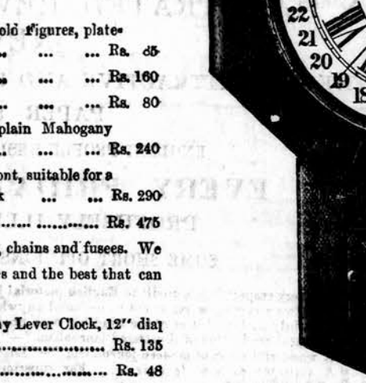

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